FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 189 30 September 1986

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U.S. STANCE ON N-TESTS, MONITORING ASSAILED

30 Sep Nevada Test

LD291430 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 29 Sep 86

["One More Explosion Planned in Nevada" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York, September 29 TASS -- A test of nuclear weapons is to be held in Nevada on Tuesday, according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

According to a representative of the Department of Energy, the explosion will be the tenth U.S. announced nuclear test this year. But, the UPI points out, according to the anti-war "American Peace Test" Organization, there are also a number of undeclared tests. The United States introduced its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Washington's stubborn refusal to join the Soviet moratorium is the cause of indignation of the peace public, also in the United States itself. According to the UPI, anti-nuclear movement militants announced the intention to hold a demonstration at the entrance to the test range on the day of the explosion.

The announcement about the planned new test in Nevada coincided with the trip by a group of Western journalists, American among them, to the Soviet nuclear test range, and local political observers believe that this is symbolic. The aim of the trip was to show that structures in the Soviet test range stand idle, the CBS television company points out. Meanwhile, the United States is against complete ban on nuclear tests. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES cited David Chavez, a seismologist from Nevada University, who came at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences to install monitoring equipment in the vicinity of the Soviet nuclear test range.

All the time we have been here there were no signs of activity on the test range, the expert from the United States stressed in a talk with journalists who participated in the trip.

'Diplomatic Bluff' on Monitoring

LD292001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Is Washington ready for real and effective monitoring of nuclear tests? Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television comments:

[Zorin] Hello, comrades. It is more than doubtful -- that would be my answer to this question. Incontrovertible facts, including recent ones, bear witness to this. For many years monitoring was regarded as the trupm card in Washington's political deck. Blocking any progress at the Soviet-U.S. on halting the arms race and disarmament, successive U.S. Administrations insisted they were unable to trust the USSR to fulfill the obligations undertaken, while Moscow, it was alleged, was not willing to have reliable measures for monitoring the agreements, should these be reached.

From the very outset, statements of this kind were far from the truth -- and that's putting it mildly. After Comrade Gorbachev stated in a most unequivocal manner that our country was ready for full and comprehensive forms of monitoring, including on-site inspection, the entire diplomatic edifice erected by Washington swung in mid-air.

When U.S. scientists were given the opportunity of installing their equipment in the region of the Soviet nuclear testing range near Semipalatinsk this summer, in accordance with an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, the ground became even more shaky for Washington Politicians.

Moreover, Soviet and foreign journalists have visited the testing range. You saw reportage from this testing range in yesterday's "Vremya" program.

The Washington authorities, who suffer from a chronic logorrhea on the subject of the open and free U.S. society, have done nothing similar -- nor would they dare. From this it is not difficult to conclude that they do have something to hide, both from world public opinion and from their own people.

Events of the past few days also serve to convince one of this. In accordance with an agreement between Soviet and U.S. scientific establishments, Soviet seismologists ought to have been afforded the same opportunity as was given to their U.S. colleagues. However, in the U.S. capital they began to pile up one impediment after another. At the beginning the question of granting the relevant visas would drag on and on. Then it was as if they kind of decided to grant the visas -- but very much "kind of." The Soviet specialists are not allowed further from Washington; moreover their stay is made subject to conditions which are unacceptable a priori. Instead of carrying out a similar program to that being carried out by the U.S. seismologists in the region of Semipalatinsk, attempts are made to turn our experts into supernumaries who, by their presence, should, as it were, sanction the U.S. nuclear testing.

Acting in this manner, the Washington administration reveals its true positions, which have been carefully concealed for a long time. It becomes obvious that all of Washington's incantations on the subject of monitoring are nothing more nor less than diplomatic bluff.

In reality, the U.S. Administration fears and does not want such monitoring. The Soviet people have no special cause to lend credence to Washington's politicians' verbose assurance on their peaceful intentions. In these circumstances, their desire to impede the monitoring measures, against the backdrop of continuing nuclear tests in Nevada, yet another of which is scheduled for tomorrow, 30 September, cannot but give rise to justified concern on the part of the Soviet public.

Arms Buildup Motive

PM251549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

["Military Scientist's Opinion" by Professor Lieutenant General M. Milshteyn, retired: "Behind a Palisade of Excuses"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is stubbornly reluctant to subscribe to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and is continuing tests in Nevada at an accelerated pace.

When I read today the verbose claims of U.S. Administration spokesmen that subscribing to the moratorium will harm American security, I recall my recent trip to the United States and my participation in a Mississippi peace cruise. During that trip, as members of a Soviet delegation, we met with dozens of Americans representing broad sections of that country's population: farmers, teachers, workers, businessmen, municipal employees. I can tell you that the majority of the people with whom we talked resolutely support the idea of a moratorium. Unlike the administration, they do not believe a moratorium "threatens the national security" of the United States. According to public opinion polls, approximately 80 percent of Americans advocate a moratorium.

Then why does the White House so overtly ignore not only the opinion of other peoples (now a characteristic feature of American policy) but also the will of its own people? To answer this question, let us think: Does Washington need nuclear tests?

The answer is clear to me, a military scientist. Yes, it undoubtedly needs them -- if that country's political and military leadership considers it necessary to build up and improve nuclear arms, to create [sozdaniye] new arms, and to open up new directions of the arms race, including the militarization of space. In short, if there is an interest in continuing the arms race and in preparing for nuclear war.

And no, tests are totally unnecessary, if the United States were to build its policy not on its obsolete strategy of "nuclear deterrence" but on the specific realities of the nuclear age. For the essence of the new political thinking is awareness of the indisputable fact that building up nuclear arsenals and continuing the arms race not only does not strengthen security but, on the contrary, increases the risks of nuclear war, sharply increases the danger of war, and, in the final analysis, could have irreparable consequences. Here are data from the two-volume work "The Consequences of Nuclear War for the Environment," in whose preparation approximately 300 scientific workers from 30 countries, including the USSR, the United States, Japan, Britain, and France, were involved. Even if only part of the stockpiled arsenals were used, the destruction of the ecological, economic, and social structures would make the restoration of life unlikely. the detonation of nuclear ammunition, in addition to lethal radiation and mass destruction, would give rise to colossal fires. As a result, hundreds of millions of metric tons of soot would rise into the atmosphere -- which would prevent the sun's rays from reaching the surface of the planet. The air temperature would drop sharply, by tens of degrees. The scientists' conclusion is unambiguous: Nuclear war would bring catastrophic consequences to people and their environment.

Nuclear tests are the starting point in the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of nuclear weapons. If these tests were stopped, the development [razrabotka], improvement and modernization of nuclear weapons would cease, and it would be more difficult to create [sozdaniye] systems of carriers for these weapons, which have to be tied to a specific type of ammunition. Finally, the door would be closed to new spheres of the arms race.

This is the real state of affairs. The Soviet idea of a moratorium certainly did not pursue mere propaganda ends, as American politicians claim. Let us recall what was declared at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva: Nuclear war must never be unleashed and it can have no winners. Recognizing that any conflict between the USSR and the United States could have catastrophic consequences, the sides emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional. The sides emphasized that they would not strive for military superiority.

At present there is no shortage of declarations from the American side about the need to end the arms race. And the U.S. President's speech at the UN General Assembly session is a recent example of this. However, declarations remain just declarations. When the USSR, acting in full accordance with the spirit of the joint statement, proposed specific action -- and one capable, as we see, of most decisively breaking the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race -- Washington proved unable to overstep its anti-Soviet principles. The desire for military superiority still remains the dominant idea in the U.S. foreign policy course.

It is no coincidence that people in the American capital do not hide their annoyance at the fact that the moratorium has gained millions of supporters on all continents. It has become a kind of touchstone to verify true intentions. The ignoring of the Soviet initiative has demonstrated to the whole world not only the unrestrained U.S. craving for military superiority but also the mercenary and overtly dishonest nature of what the United States calls its policy in the arms control sphere.

As is known, in response to the offer to subscribe to the moratorium official Washington could only squeeze out proposals for some kind of "regulation of nuclear tests." Such "regulation," if adopted, would lead to the arms race taking a different course.

American propagandists and diplomats also try to present the matter as though the idea of a moratorium prevents the Soviet Union and the United States from reaching agreement on reducing nuclear arms. However, such claims contain not a single grain of truth. "Since the Geneva meeting," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out when answering the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions, "we have not gotten an inch closer -- despite all the USSR's efforts -- to an arms reduction agreement. But the mutual ending of nuclear explosions would make a real contribution to agreement over this."

You dc not even have to be a specialist in this sphere to realize how much more convenient it would be to reach agreement on an arms reduction, knowing that your partner in the talks is not at the same time developing [razrabatyvat] still more sophisticated nuclear arms systems than those whose reduction is being negotiated. The ending of nuclear tests, which, as already demonstrated, can be efficiently verified [kontrolirovat], would help to improve the atmosphere for holding talks. Thus, the moratorium does not hinder but helps a nuclear arms reduction. "The new arguments against a nuclear test ban," American Congressman E. Markey points out, "are no more convincing than the old ones. Both provide rhetorical cover for a policy which considers new military technology the very best means of solving the problems of our security."

So, as we see, the administration's excuses are rejected even by congressmen. What, then, is left of the White House position? It is now becoming increasingly obvious that forces which do not want any agreements or any other accords which could lead to a curtailment of the military programs that have been adopted or are still planned are exerting a real influence on the administration. And, by all accounts, talks are being conducted not to reach an agreement but to placate public opinion in the United States itself and abroad.

This is the U.S. Administration's position at the present time and its course in foreign policy affairs. This course can be called neither constructive nor simply sensible. For it is obvious that, by in point of fact sabotaging the process of reducing nuclear arms and refusing to subscribe to the moratorium, Washington is very seriously undermining the security of its own country. [paragraph continues]

For today it is absolutely impossible to achieve security for yourself alone, while increasing the danger for others. Security can only be universal. It would be a good thing for Washington to realize this as soon as possible.

Academicians on Moratorium Issues

PM291530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

["Academicians' Dialogue on the Moratorium," between Academician R. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, and Academician V. Goldanskiy, sector chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Physical Chemistry Institutes, "recorded by A. Ivkin": "Explosions and Arguments" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] At PRAVDA's request, the prominent Soviet scientists Hero of Socialist Labor Academician R. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, and Lenin Prize winner Academician V. Goldanskiy, chief of a section at the USSR Academy of Sciences Physical Chemistry Institute, expound their view on the question of banning nuclear tests.

The Responsibility of Men of Science [subhead]

R. Sagdeyev: Yes, science created nuclear weapons. But since the moment they appeared, scientists have never stopped making appeals and demands to the politicians not to unleash them, but to ban them forever. The testing of an American device with a nuclear charge in the Alamogordo desert took place, as is known, on 16 July 1945, and the first atom bomb (they called it "Little Boy") was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 August. During that brief interval the scientists who created the bomb had attempted to prevent its use in combat. They put forward the idea of carrying out a demonstration explosion in that same desert, so as to show the whole world what colossal destructive force was possessed by the jinn unleashed by them at will, and then call on Japan to surrender without subjecting it to atom bombing. This idea was put forward, in particular, by James Franck's group....

Incidentally, the "Little Boy" bomb was untested. They made it, dripped it, and it worked. This shows that the argument that the nuclear weapons already in the arsenals must be checked for fitness by means of tests is far-fetched.

V. Goldanskiy: A very important role in the development of the scientists' movement against nuclear weapons was played by the well-known Russell-Einstein manifesto, which argued the need for mankind in general and politicians in particular to develop a new way of thinking. A broad movement of scientists to save the world arose -- the Pugwash movement, the movement of doctors, philosophers, representatives of other spheres of science.... The scientists set the task of preventing a repetition of the use of nuclear weapons.

Interestingly, in the United States the initiator of the broad campaign for a comprehensive nuclear test ban was none other than Glenn Seaborg, who discovered plutonium. He chaired the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for about 10 years. In 1983 Seaborg published an article in the journal of the American Chemical Society calling for a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions. Subsequently he wrote that in the sixties and seventies forms of nuclear weapons had been developed and created which do not require tests to check them.

The journal then published reactions, and nearly all the authors of letters came out in favor of a test ban. There were individuals who were opposed, but they had no serious arguments in defense of their position, they simply asserted that the Soviet Union could not be trusted.

R. Sagdeyev: From the first, the question of a test ban held a special place in the scientists' antiwar movement. The position of the vast majority of them -- in favor of a ban -- was formed long ago. And that is only natural. The point is that all the other questions connected with balanced disarmament are far more complicated, each of them can lead to a mass of supplementary questions. Of course, they, too, will have to be resolved. But the question of ending nuclear tests -- that, it may be said, is clean, even sterile. On the one hand, it is a step which could put an end to the improvement of the most terrible weapons. On the other, it is a reliably verifiable measure. And organizing verification of the observance of a ban is relatively simple and effective. I remember how back at the dawn of the Pugwash movement Soviet and American scientists put forward the idea of "black boxes" -- seismographs which would record underground shocks automatically, without a human presence. The sensitivity and reliability of machinery -- and thus of verification -- have increased enormously since then, especially with the appearance of high frequency apparatus. Doubts as to on-site inspections have also now been eliminated entirely. The Semipalatinsk experiment is clear confirmation of that.

V. Goldanskiy: Various nondestructive methods of monitoring the quality of materials and articles have become widespread, using computer modeling of the behavior of the said objects in different conditions. So explosions are not needed in order to test the reliability of weapons which have already been developed and are in production. Explosions can be replaced by checking individual components and the entire mechanissm, but without exploding the nuclear charge, as well as by mathematical experiments performed on computers.

Why Tests Are "Needed" [subhead]

R. Sagdeyev: But if you are developing fundamentally new weapon systems, you cannot rely on computer calculations alone! You cannot get by without tests. In his answers to RUDE PRAVO, M.S. Gorbachev says on this score: "If you want to have new, improved types of weapons, a moratorium is not at all a good idea."

V. Goldanskiy: I think the main reason why the U.S. Administration is not agreeing to end tests is the fate of the "star wars" program, the "strategic defense initiative." For this system, for instance, they need an x-ray laseer pumped by a nuclear explosion. In pursuit of this, of necessity, they will not even accept the restriciton of the yield of explosions to one kiloton, as is proposed by the U.S. House of Representatives. You can't pump a laser like that with just 1 kiloton.

R. Sagdeyev: There is another reason: to test how machinery behaves in the conditions of nuclear warfare -- whether it will remain viable or will prove unusable. And this, too, says nothing good about the intentions of those who regard nuclear weapons as an instrument of warfare.

V. Goldanskiy: If nothing is done in the sphere of a test ban, the existing treaty ceiling of 150 kilotons leaves plenty of opportunity for continuing work on "star wars" weapons. This means that the arms race will continue intensively. But even if some interim step is taken -- for instance, if tests are restricted to 1 kiloton -- all the same, relatively wide scope will remain for research on improving compact andaimed [pritselnyy] weapons, and that means the possibility of continuing the arms race -- the creation of new delivery vehicles, the emergence of new spheres of weapons applications, and so forth. All nuclear tests must be banned.

One of the most destabilizing trends in the improvement of nuclear weapons is the creation of special, very high accuracy warheads for the destruction of enermy missile silos. In this case, a large charge is not needed. The creation of warheads with a reduced energy yield is justified in the Pentagon's strategy with the assertion that given an exchange of strikes by missiles with these warheads, the "nuclear winter" effect will supposedly not ensue. Of course, that is pure progaganda. They want to accustom people to the idea of existing alongside such weapons. A nuclear war, they say, if it happens, will be limited to the battlefield. That is a return, on a new level, to the familiar concept of local nuclear war, of tactical neutron weapons, and an attempt to lull alarmed public opinion.

The Quest for the Absurd [subhead]

R. Sagdeyev: Take another of their arguments against a test ban, the claim that a ban will not be effective, since weapons could somehow be tested unobserved in remote space, on the periphery of the solar system. Yes, we know that space probes can fly to very distant planets and even leave our system (like the American spaceship Pioneer-10, for instance). But this is an entirely fanciful argument if you take into account the cost of such expeditions. Even the richest state cannot afford that kind of expenditure, especially in relation to the objective. Moreover, verification of these tests is possible, too. Science is today capable of registering even very weak signals. For instance, during Vega's flight to Halley's Comet many of the world's radiotelescopes, including American ones, recorded the signal emitted by Vega's balloon, which drifted in the atmosphere of Venus, although the yield of the radiation was only 5 watts! Special equipment for registering flares exists. Moreover every nuclear explosion, as is known, is accompanied by radiation in a very broad spectrum, including the radio spectrum, and indeed the radio waves emitted by a nuclear explosion is one sphere that has been very well studied. So the argument about tests in remote space is simply absurd.

V. Goldanskiy: It seems to me that the supporters of nuclear tests, seeing the vulnerability of their traditional arguments, have now begun to vie with each other in thinking up absolutely fanciful ideas: And what will you say to that, they ask? They say, for instance, that the moratorium costs the Soviet Union nothing, because we have already finished our military programs and caught up with the United States, and therefore we can "take a rest." They say they themselves have fallen behind, and therefore must catch up with us, which means tests. First, there are the figures. This is what is said in the anthology published by SIPRI -- the independent International Peace Research Institute. According to its figures, from 1963, that is, since the Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water came into force, until the end of 1985 the United States had carried out 470 underground explosions, while we carried out 399. The 16 British explosions should be added to the American ones, since all the British explosions since that date have taken place in Nevada and all the data from them are, of course, available to the Americans.

There is reliable information that all the components of the U.S. strategic triad (ground-based ballistic missiles, submarine ballistic missiles, and long-range bombers with nuclear weapons) are equipped with carefully perfected [otrabotannyye] warheads, as are the medium-range nuclear weapons (cruise and Pershing-2 missiles stationed in Europe on the territory of certain NATO states). Moreover, they have not yet built the Midgetman missile, yet the warhead for it has been created and tested. What do they still need to do? If there is something they have not yet done, it applies entirely to the next generation of weapons, designed to break parity.

R. Sagdeyev: I have heard another "argument" too. The Russians, they say, have no great need of tests, because the electronics on their warheads are primitive, while the American design is far more complex, so its viability has to be tested more often. I would echo M.S. Gorbachev's words: "If the Americans doubt the reliability of their nuclear arsenal, let them elaborate an agreement on a test ban, and our specialists will share with them the 'secrets' of how to check on the condition of nuclear charges without tests."

Peaceful Work Can Be Found [subhead]

V. Goldanskiy: The supporters of continuing the arms race are fond of asking: In the event of a nuclear test ban, in the event of disarmament, what will happen to the huge apparatus of scientists, engineers, and technicians who have been working professionally for decades on improving these weapons" Will the be pushed onto the street? On behalf of many specialists, both Soviet and foreign, many of whom I have a long personal acquaintance with, I can say: The sphere of peaceful nuclear research is so broad and contains so much that it is still unknown and tempting, that those who are now forced to engage in military research will devote themselves to peaceful work with great enthusiasm. Incidentally, when the problems of dismantling warheads and turning nuclear explosives into fuel for reactors arise, nobody will be better equipped than these specialists to cope with these tasks.

R. Sagdeyev: Of course, the weapons manufacturers are a very powerful detachment in the camp of opponents of a test ban. It is very difficult to change their minds. And they are to blame not only for the fact that the mountains of weapons continue senselessly -- to grow, but also for the fact that a very dangerous process of spiritual corruption is taking place in people who could do much that would be useful to mankind, but instead are making these terrible things. [Sagdeyev ends]

By setting forth our view, the two academicians said in conclusion, we would like to make our contribution to the scientists' struggle against the threat of nuclear war and to the Soviet Union's peace offensive.

Primakov on Political Effect

LD241943 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- An end to nuclear testing can more effectively than any other single measure lead to an improvement of the socio-political climate in the world, Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said in an interview.

He stressed that the USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987, is a proposal to the United States to make a breakthrough into new political mentality. If a Soviet-American accord is reached, an atmosphere will ripen for by far more confidence between the two countries, and it will be of decisive significance to create a favourable climate, for putting an end to dangerous regional conflicts.

An end to nuclear testing is directed at putting a stop to the most dangerous process of qualitative perfection of nuclear weapons. This universal measure in the field of disarmament, Primakov continued, can at once limit the development of all nuclear systems -- both strategic, medium-range and tactical ones.

Along with a ban on testing is the speediest and most radical of all the practicable steps at present towards a limitation of weapons since it makes it possible to by-pass a large number of problems in connection with technological, strategic, geostrategic and political disproportions.

In insisting on a continuation of nuclear testing, American politicians and top brass are actually talking not of security which is based on preservation of the military-strategic parity with the USSR, but of attempts at ensuring a military advantage over the Soviet Union, Academician Yevgenviy Primakov emphasized.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO TEST SITE DESCRIBED

LD291410 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 29 Sep 86

["Silence in the Nuclear Test Range" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from the Soviet nuclear test range:

Eileen O'Conner, assistant of cameraman Robert Turner and also sound director, a fragile-looking American woman, was lugging for practically two days the bulky and heavy sound recording equipment, always rejecting a helping hand she was offered. She was in a hurry. And one could very well understand why, since together with her colleague, she was taking pictures in the very heart of the Soviet nuclear test range. Representing the pool of the Western television companies (USA, Western Europe, Canada and Japan), the American journalists photographed and recorded literally everything they saw and heard from the officials of that secret facility, which are, for that matter, secret also in all other countries. The Americans were two of the multinational "team" of journalists formed by the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry for a trip to the test range. The "team" included representatives of the REUTER, FRANCE PRESSE, AP and UPI agencies, the Japanese KYODO agency, the British MORNING STAR, of Czechoslovak television, of the national newspapers of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland. The Soviet Union was represented by PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, TASS, APN and the USSR State Television and radio.

In a special flight, a TU 134 Aeroflot plane brought the newsmen from Moscow's Vnukovo Airport to Semipalatinsk. They were welcomed there by Lieutenant General Arkdiy Ilyenko, superintendant of the Test Range.

Then an airforce plane brought the group to the township where the "test range people" and their families live. The newsmen were shown around the town, which, for understandable reasons, has no official name so far. The journalists paused for a while outside the house, where Igor Kurchatov lived and worked. Now it houses a hotel, which, in common with other hotels and hostels in the town, is vacant. The moratorium is in force. On the house of Igor Kurchatov there is a memorial plaque and next to it a monument to the scientist cut out of granite excavated nearby.

Next morning two MI-8 helicopters brought the newsmen to the test range, which is at a distance of one hundred kilometres from the town. General Ilyenko together with army officers and experts accompanying the group showed the newsmen a number of objects in the test range.

The correspondents had an opportunity not only to visit them, but also photographed and filmed the galleries, which were used for nuclear blasts.

They were shown the tunnels, which were once prepared for new nuclear tests. Work in them has been suspended in connection with the announcement of the moratorium. A dosimeter operator demonstrated the readings of the instrument: The pointer showed a stable radiation background.

"When we went out of the tunnel I noticed how an officer on duty locked up the gate." I was told by Bulgarian journalist Atanas Atanasov. "And it occurred to me that it would be good to put on such a padlock on a huge hangar, in which weapons from all over the world were stockpiled and then that hangar were destroyed."

"Our test range has been silent for more than a year now. Neither nuclear nor conventional weapons and explosives are tested here so that there be no confusion and we should not be accused of violating the moratorium", General Arkadiy Ilyenko said. "You are the first newsmen to have visited the test range and we have honestly shown it to you. You have seen and heard silence. We wish you to tell the world all about that honestly."

The helicopters brought newsmen to Karkaralinsk, a small town near which American seismologists are watching over the observance of the moratorium. Young American seismologists David Tacker and his colleague David Chavez were unanimous: "We have here ideal conditions of work. The Soviet colleagues have assisted us in boring a well down to a depth of 75 metres. The first of three which are to be drilled here. By sinking seismic equipment into it, we will be able to register even more accurately earth tremors resulting from any blasts. So far we are registering silence, and honestly, speaking, we are glad that this is so."

WARNKE CRITICIZES SDI AS ARMS CUT OBSTACLE

OW250233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] There is a noticeable disappointment as well as outrage over President Reagan's UN speech. This is being said in UN lobbies and in the press both inside and outside the United States.

For example, here is a report from Washington: Reagan's star wars program has been severely criticized by Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament agency and former leader of the U.S. delegation to the SALT II Talks. Speaking before the Washington Chapter of the American Association for Assistance to the United Nations, this leading U.S. specialist on problems of nuclear arms limitation plainly stated that Reagan's star wars program is now one of the main obstacles to reaching agreeement on reducing existing nuclear arsenals of the world.

U.S. 'CONFRONTATIONAL' AT CBW WEAPONS TALKS

LD271134 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 27 TASS -- BY TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev:

The second review conference on the convention on the prohibition of the development, and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction has ended here after three weeks of deliberations.

Its final declaration stressed the great significance of that document, the first-ever measure of real disarmament in the history of international relations, which is part of the package of arms control treaties and agreement in effect today.

Delegations from 63 of the 100-odd countries which are parties to the convention and another 4 countries which have signed but not ratified the document reaffirmed their support and commitment to its principles and goals, urged all states to refrain from any action that could jeopardize it and reiterated their determination completely to exclude the possible use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons.

The final declaration confirmed that the convention covered all microorganisms and toxins regardless of their origin and stressed the importance of international cooperation in peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities.

The conferees also emphasized the need to conclude talks on a chemical warfare agents ban as soon as possible and thus outlaw yet another kind of weapons of mass annihilation, which would help progress towards general and complete disarmament.

During the conference most of the attending delegations displayed a desire to strengthen it and increase its effectiveness and authority. The bulk of their proposals, including those for streamlining the convention's verification machinery and effecting some confidence-building measures, were along these lines.

Speaking at the final session, Viktor Israelyan, leader of the delegation of the delegation from the USSR, said the Soviet delegation also took a number of important steps in this direction and suggested drafting and adopting an extra protocol to the convention to provide for measures to enhance the system of verification.

Along with that, it backed a whole number of confidence-building measures, including exchanges of data on research centers involved in biological studies and on all outbreaks of infectious diseases and the forming of expert groups to discuss new advances in biology with a bearing on compliance with the convention.

Israelyan said that as a depository state, the Soviet Union is aware of its responsibility in that connection and prepared to cooperate with all parties to the convention in the search for and implementation of concrete practical measures to strengthen the important international legal document.

According to an opinion expressed in conference circles, the meeting's results in these conditions could have been even more concrete had it not been for the position taken by the delegation of the United States and some other Western countries.

The American delegation attempted to foment a spirit of confrontation by groundlessly accusing the Soviet Union of violating the convention, and refused to support wishes expressed by other participants for working out additional international legal commitments and broadening peaceful cooperation in the use of achievements of biological science, in which developing nations were particularly interested.

VORONTSOV VIEWS REAGAN'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

PM291431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 24 September in connection with the U.S. President's speech at the 41st UN General Assembly Session.

Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, made a statement. A general assessment of that propaganda speech, he said, was made right there, at the General Assembly, in E.A. Shevardnadze's speech. This time, too, the President's speech abounded in aspects that deform the real situation -- particularly as regards the Soviet Union's policy. This time, too, the President was guided in his assessments by anti-Soviet cliches and by information far removed from reality. We unfortunately did not see in that speech any elements of the new thinking which is dictated by the realities of the nuclear and space age.

The President deemed it possible to violate the confidential nature of correspondence at the highest level and expounded the contents of his 25 July letter to M.S. Gorbachev with the obvious aim of embroidering the American position on these issues. He tried to present certain American proposals advanced in the course of correspondence as ideal recipes for solving the problems that have arisen at the nuclear arms talks.

However, the President did not say that before that he had received M.S. Gorbachev's 19 June message containing the Soviet side's precise and clear constructive proposals concerning a quite complete system of possible solutions to the chief aspects of the security problem -- proposals relating to space, strategic offensive, medium-range nuclear, nuclear operational-tactical, chemical, and conventional arms. At the same time, that message to the President indicated the wide range of measures drawn up by us in a new way to step up control and strengthen confidence-building measures. Then, too, the President was apprised of the significance of the atmosphere taking shape around Soviet-American relations. It was suggested that the President focus attention on the following spheres, where, given the mutual desire, it is possible to make progress which could take the form of accords at a summit meeting: space and strategic offensive arms, medium-range missiles in Europe, the ending of nuclear tests. Specific organizational measures were also proposed to elaborate such solutions -- the holding of several working meetings at the level of specialists to examine these problems on a strictly business plane.

Nor did the President say how the Soviet side reacted to the American approach expounded in his 25 July message, which the President disclosed.

This gap will have to be filled in. The President lavished praise on the American approach to the ABM Treaty. But our side had already pointed out to the President that the American position provides merely for that unlimited-duration treaty to exist just for a further 5-7 years. Meanwhile, work would be carried out which would destroy it. The result is not progress but violation even of what had been agreed on earlier. [paragraph continued]

We for our part have proposed that any work in the sphere of space ABM systems be confined to laboratories, but their response to us is to lavish praise on "star wars" weapons, propose the development [razrabotka] of space weapons and their testing on ranges, and declare in advance their intention to begin the deployment of large-scale ABM systems in 507 years' time and thereby nullify the treaty. The President has been warned that we will not agree to this. We see this approach, which is passed off as a "new" one, as just a roundabout route to securing military superiority. We have already told the President that we do not intend to help the United States in its desire to burst into space with weapons. We will do everything to make such efforts worthless, to frustrate them. And no one must have any doubt that we have all the possibilities for this, which we will, if necessary, utilize.

The President has been told that the USSR firmly stands for strengthening the regime of the ABM Treaty. Precisely this consideration lies at the basis of our position on keeping work inside laboratory walls and on strict observance of the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years. In this case it would be possible -- and this has been put to the President -- to reach agreement on significant reductions of strategic offensive arms. We are ready to undertake this without delay, and in this way it would be shown in practice that neither side seeks military superiority.

The groundless allegation of some kind of "belittling" by the Soviet Union of "the need to reduce offensive arms" sounded a strange note, to say the least, in the President's speech. For the President well knows that we were the first to propose a 50-percent reduction in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States that are capable of reaching each other's territory, with a total ban on space strike arms and the renunciation of attempts to spread the arms race into space. Merely taking into account the U.S. lack of readiness to take such a radical step and with a view to finding a mutually acceptable agreement, we proposed to the Americans an interim variant of a solution.

If we speak of a really radical approach to the question of eliminating nuclear weapons -- about which there is such a lot of talk in the President's speech -- precisely this was proposed in M.S. Gorbachev's speech as long ago as 15 January, when a program for the phased total elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century was put forward. This is our platform, which makes it possible to remove the nuclear threat once and for all and eliminate all kinds of nuclear weapons -- strategic, medium-range, and tactical. But the President preferred to overlook this principled stand of ours, on which the Soviet Union's practical policy in the disarmament sphere is built.

The President's speech also presented in a distorted light the USSR's stand on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. And its essence, as we have repeatedly pointed out to the President, is that the USSR insists on the total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. However, taking account of the U.S. lack of readiness to take such a step now, we have suggested to the President examining the possibility of an interim solution. But our aim remains as before -- we advocate lthe total elimination of Soviet and American missiles of this type in Europe.

The President avoided giving his consent to the ending of all nuclear tests in the very near future, although he was not sparing of words to the effect that a total nuclear test ban is some "long-term aim" of the United States.

The whole world paid attention to the famous "seven ifs" in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to RUDE PRAVO's chief editor. [paragraph continues]

And you would think that the U.S. President must know our viewpoint that a nuclear power's attitude to ending nuclear tests is the touchstone of its policy in the sphere of disarmament and international security and in the matter of preserving peace in general. We have repeatedly expressed to the President our conviction that the question of ending nuclear tests can be solved. Verification [kontrol] of such a ban long ago ceased to be an obstacle. Political will is all that is needed now to put an end to nuclear tests. The U.S. Administration's desire, demonstrated by President Reagan in his UN speech, to avoid solving this key problem of totally ending all nuclear tests and the continuing attempts to shift it to the plane of discussion of other questions create profound disappointment in us, and not only in us. That speech and also an analysis of the American positions at the talks once again lead us to a thought which we have already put to President Reagan: Is the American leadership at all ready and does it really want to seek agreements which would lead to the ending of the arms race and to real disarmament? As for the Soviet leadership, it takes a serious and responsible approach to problems of preventing war and reducing nuclear arms and formulates its proposals in a specific and businesslike way, taking the other side's interests into account. As M.S. Gorbachev said in the aforementioned RUDE PRAVO interview, "by our actions and initiatives we seek to strengthen the peoples' hope that the situation can be changed and that there is a ready alternative to confrontation."

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH SEVERAL MINISTERS AT UN

PM291503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in New York"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] E.A. Shevardnadze met with Brazilian Foreign Minister R. Abreu Sodre. Topical international problems were discussed during the conversation. The sides exchanged opinions on the socialist countries' joint initiative at the 41st UN General Assembly session on the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security and the question, submitted by Brazil for examination at the session, of creating a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic. It was noted that these proposals are in harmony, just as the two countries' approaches to such important problems as the termination of nuclear tests, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the settlement of a number of regional conflicts.

Satisfaction was expressed with the on-going development of relations between the USSR and Brazil, and emphasis was placed on both countries' desire for further development and deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The joint opinion that in the present complex international situation the main efforts by states, be they large or small, must be aimed at curbing the arms race and at preserving and strengthening universal peace, was expressed during E.A. Shevardnadze's conversation with Maltese Foreign Minister A. Sceberras Trigona. Highly appraising the results achieved in Stockholm, the ministers believe that they serve to improve the prospects of creating a stable situation in Europe and could serve the affirmation of an atmosphere of trust also on an international scale. The sides spoke out in favor of specific steps aimed at improving the situation in the Mediterranean.

During the discussion of questions of bilateral relations the mutual desire for their further all-around development in the interests of both countries' peoples was expressed. [passage omitted]

PYADYSHEV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 26 SEP

PM291543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center on 26 September. B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, described to correspondents the main results of the visit to the USSR by D. Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar and secretary general of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution party.

Commenting on the work of the 41st UN General Assembly session, the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the general discussions begun at the session are developing generally in a positive vein. The speech at the session by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze is receiving highly favorable responses.

It was noted that the USSR does not consider relations with the United States to be lacking in prospects, especially since we respect the American people. Encouraging outlines of major accords have taken shape recently. The question of a summit meeting is also realistic. Matters can proceed well if the U.S. side wants them to. From the reaction and responses it is clear that the USSR's stance has been received with approval by the international community.

It was stressed that the Soviet delegation has gone to the latest round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe, which has opened in Vienna, with the firm intention of achieving constructive improvements. The socialist countries' proposal of 20 February 1986 may provide a good basis for accords.

Attention was drawn to the fact that several months have now passed since the Warsaw Pact states put forward a broad and realistic program for the substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. To date, however, there has been no response from Washington or the other NATO capitals.

The foreign press has recently been giving extensive coverage to the "new U.S. proposals" on medium-range missiles. Courtesy of official representatives, whose addresses should be sought in Washington, the newspapers are publishing statistics and producing various estimates and proposals. This is another information leak designed to influence world public opinion and dispose it favorably toward the U.S. position.

Replying to a question, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia are a counterweight to the forward-based U.S. facilities in that region. The USSR is prepared not to increase the number of its medium-range missiles in the east of the country on the understanding that no additional U.S. nuclear facilities capable of reaching the USSR are deployed in the Asia region.

PANAMA PROTESTS TO UN OVER U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD291003 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- Panama's Government has lodged at the United Nations protest over the unlawful decision of the U.S. senate to sanction the CIA's shadowing at state institutions of the republic under the false pretext of "struggle against drug business". Such actions on the part of the U.S. congress signify gross interference in the affairs of the sovereign state of Panama, says a letter sent by Panama's foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias to the U.N. Secretary General.

Panama City September 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Suglobov:

The decision of the U.S. Congress to use the CIA to control Panama's state services, unprecedented for international relations, signifies gross interference in internal affairs of the sovereign republic, runs a statement distributed here. It was signed by more than 500 representatives of local government bodies of the country. The arbitrary rule of the U.S. Administration is denounced by the people of Panama and will be firmly rebuffed, the document says. The republic shall never waive the principles of independent national development, shall not become Washington's vassal state. The statement calls upon the United Nations Organization to disclose Washington's policy of gross political pressure and to denounce anti-Panamanian action of the U.S. Senate.

U.S. encroachments of Panamanian independence were also denounced by big political parties, trade union and public organizations, representatives of the National Defence Forces of Panama. "Our people shall not tolerate interference of the American espionage agency in Panama's affairs" -- this slogan was frontpaged in local newspapers.

Encouraging the subversive activities of the U.S. special services against the independent state, American legislators are demonstrating complete disregard for the interests of sovereign nations and international law norms, said chief of the general Staff of the National Defence Forces Roberto Diaz Herrera. The gross anti-Panamanian action undertaken by reactionary forces at the U.S. senate, he stressed, can be qualified only as an attempt to bringing back the policy of the times of U.S. undivided rule in the region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IAEA VIENNA CONFERENCE

Shcherbina Welcomes Accords

PM291555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Konovalov and N. Novikov dispatch: "Energy for Mankind. The Special Session of the IAEA General Conference Completes Its Work"]

[Text] Vienna -- For 3 days representatives of more than 110 countries discussed the problems of strengthening cooperation in the sphere of nuclear safety at a special session of the IAEA General Conference in Vienna.

The international community [soobshchestvo] has responded to Soviet initiatives, and now there is broad recognition of the need to develop peaceful nuclear power engineering and to curb the nuclear arms race by every means.

"People hope that the energetic steps being taken by the Soviet Union to terminate nuclear tests," U.S. Professor Thomas (Lee), director of the International Institute of Applied Sytems Analysis, said in a conversation with us, "will not go unanswered. One must look optimistically into the future. Unconditional nuclear disarmament is the most important problem of today's world, and I hope very much that my country and the Soviet Union will reach constructive accord in this sphere. It is, however, very important to minimize the risk in the controlled use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. The special session in Vienna showed that this is in the international community's power."

The participants in the special session unanimously approved a draft final document and draft conventions on notification and on assistance in the event of nuclear accidents. A ceremony to sign the conventions was held in a special room of the Hofburg Palace. First to sign the conventions, on behalf of the Soviet government, was delegation head B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He declared: "On signing the conventions on notification and on assistance in the event of nuclear accidents, which were unanimously approved by the special session of the IAEA General Conference, I would like to express confidence that these important documents will lay sound foundations for the implementation of the proposal to create an international system for the safe development of nuclear power engineering, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"The Soviet Union declares that it will apply both conventions from the moment of signature. We hope that the agency will also adopt other measures along specific avenues of the comprehensive program for creating such a system, which was submitted to the special session and gained broad support. I would like to express confidence that we will all be equally unanimous in implementing the planned measures for the unconditional development of nuclear power engineering so that the peaceful atom may reliably serve mankind."

...One after another, the delegation leaders appended their signatures to the text of the conventions. Every one of these signatures is yet another entry in the annals of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind.

Legasov Comments

PM291345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch under the "Topic of the Day" rubric by own special correspondents B. Konovalov and N. Novikov: "IAEA -- Nuclear Energy on the March"]

[Text] Vienna -- Recently so much passion has raged around the nuclear power industry that it seemed as if decline lay in wait for it. But the special IAEA session has convincingly demonstrated that this is not so.

Yes, certain countries, for example, Austria and Luxembourg, have advocated closing down [konservatsiya] already built nuclear power plants and halting the construction of new ones. But most of the political leaders of national energy programs who came to Vienna spoke of the need to develop the nuclear power industry.

Therefore, to the question whether the nuclear power industry should continue to exist or not, most state replied that it should, but on certain conditions.

The distinguishing feature of nuclear power is that in the event of an accident at a nuclear power plant in any country a danger arises for neighboring states too, since radioactive discharges "know no frontiers," and consequently safety measures must be exhaustive and be drawn up on an international basis.

The special session was a turning point in the history of nuclear power. Most delegations advocated signing two international conventions: A convention on the prompt notification of a nuclear accident and a convention on providing assistance in the event of a nuclear accident or a radiation emergency.

We asked Academician V.A. Legasov, prominent Soviet scientist and first deputy director of the V.A. Legasov, prominent Soviet scientist and first deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, who delivered the main report at the IAEA experts conference held in Vienna in August, to comment on the progress of the special session.

"The opinion of the political leaders of energy programs in both nuclear and nonnuclear states," Valeriy Alekseyevich said, "coincided with the opinion of technical experts. Most advocated developing nuclear power. There was not total agreement. But on the whole a systematic approach prevailed in the delegates' speeches, an approach which was first expressed most fully and cogently in the speech made on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 4 May, when he proposed the creation of an international safety system for the use of nuclear power.

"The two conventions prepared by the session are just the first two rungs on a ladder leading to a complete renunciation of nuclear weapons and the use of atomic energy only for peaceful purposes under international monitoring [kontrol]. The choice of specific technical solutions in nuclear power plants is a sovereign matter for each country, but the approach to safety problems must be the same for all states both now and in the future."

Petrosyants Addresses Meeting

LD291940 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 29 TASS -- "Nuclear power, given its adequate use, is an important source for meeting the mankind's energy needs," said Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the U.S.S.R committee for Atomic Energy. He spoke at the session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that opened here today.

The speaker took note with satisfaction of the results of the recent special session of the IAEA general conference which passed designed to ensure, through a collective effort of nations, further development of the nuclear power industry in the conditions providing a maximum of safety to the people and environment.

The Soviet Union-proposed program for creating an international regime for a safe development of the nuclear power industry received a broad backing from the delegates to the special session.

"Only the very first steps have been made in creating such a regime," Said Andranik Petrosyants. He emphasized that the U.S.S.R. was prepared to continue making the necessary efforts to achieve that aim.

"The task of ensuring a safe and peaceful use of atomic energy is inseperably linked with the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the world", the Soviet representative said. He pointed to the need of putting an immediate end to the nuclear arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war looming dark over mankind.

He noted that broad international cooperation and pooled efforts of states, international organizations and the peace public were required if that task was to be accomplished.

"The large-scale Soviet foreign policy initiatives in the disarmament field and the Soviet Union-advanced program for the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth before the end of the 20th century," Andranik Petroyants went on to say, "give mankind realistic opportunities to ensure a world without nuclear weapons, and peace based on genuine security of all countries and peoples."

"The first and most effective step in the direction of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear tests," he said.

"Efficient international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy can develop only if a nuclear war is averted, the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is limited and trust among nations restored," he emphasized. The Soviet representative said that the IAEA could help accomplish those tasks in a constructive manner.

"The agency deals with matters that have a paramount importance for nations -- ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy in the member-countries.

Andranik Petrosyants expressed the conviction that the IAEA would remain in the future a dependable instrument for the development of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the conditions of a consistently-ensured non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN LIBERATION CONFERENCE ENDS

LD292233 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 29 TASS -- An international conference of progressive forces and national liberation movements of Africa ended its work here. It was held under the slogan "for energizing the struggle against aggressive intrigues of imperialism and racism on the African continent". This major internatonal forum was attended by representatives of 75 organizations from different African countries.

The final declaration adopted by them states with anxiety that in the past few years imperialism, racism and zionism have stepped up the attempts to impose their Sway on Africa [word indistinct] which often assumes forms of open armed aggression against sovereign African states.

Under such conditions, the document underlines, the unity of actions of all national liberation movements in Africa as well as their alliance with all progressive forces fighting for freedom and independence, against aggressive plots of their common enemy -- imperialism -- assumes top priority importance.

Condemning resolutely the barbaric aggression of the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, conference participants expressed their firm support for the Libyan people in their valiant struggle against Washington cunning schemes. They acclaimed the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia against the Pretoria racist regime, emphasizing the need for rendering them all-round support. Expressing their solidarity with the "frontline" states, conference participants denounced aggressive actions by the South African racists against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Angola.

ICAO MEETING IN MONTREAL DISCUSSES TERRORISM

LD272043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 26th session of the assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organizaiton, ICAO, is under way in Montreal. [video shows assembly session, unidentified people addressing session from rostrum, brief clips of Soviet delegation seated with voiceover report by correspondent Melnikov] At ICAO headquarters, the results of this organization's activities over the last 3 years are now being summed up. A wide range of tasks toward further improving international air communications are being discussed. A delegation from the Soviet Union is also taking part in the work. The Soviet delegation submitted for the assembly's consideration a whole series of specific proposals aimed toward raising the reliability of aviation technology and reducing accidents caused through the fault of service personnel. A great deal of attention at the session was devoted to security issues and to drawing up urgent and effective measures to fight terrorism, which has recently assumed threatening dimensions.

[Begin ICAO president A. Kotaite recording, in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] The main emphasis is being placed on giving terrorists no opportunity of getting into an aircraft to seize it. This makes it necessary first and foremost to take harsh measures in all airports to prevent terrorist acts. Furthermore, the international legal system can be of great assistance in the struggle against terrorism, with the most severe punishments envisaged for criminals. None of them should remain unpunished. Only then will it be possible to eradicate terrorism. [end recording]

There are now 156 countries holding ICAO membership. More than a few difficult problems confrong them at present, which can be resolved only on the basis of equal and mutually-beneficial cooperation.

PRAVDA ASSESSES TONE, RESULTS TO JURMALA PARLEY

PM291445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondent T. Kolesnichenko and TASS special correspondent B. Grishchenko: "Seeking Paths to One Another. The Soviet-American Dialogue Ends in Jurmala"]

[Text] Jurmala, 20 Sep -- The meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. publics, which ended on 19 September in Jurmala not far from Riga, strikingly reflected the Soviet and U.S. people's desire to know and understand one another better.

It is this kind of approach which will make it possible to find a way out of the impasse. This idea was central to the concluding session of the meeting.

The majority of dialogue participants believe that its chief conclusion prompts the need to seek that which unites us, not that which divides us. After all, that is the purpose for which the meeting was organized.

But it demonstrated that there are very strong circles in the United States who do not want good relations to exist between our countries, who do not want to path leading to disarmament and peace to be found.

The statements by a number of representatives of official U.S. circles, who appeared to be trying hard to find excuses for directing the debate into the grove prepared for it by the Washington administration, were a stark contrast to the generally constructive tenor of the debate.

When you look back on the debate in Jurmala, you get the impression that one of the reasons for the differences of opinion between our countries is the fact that America is unable to agree with itself on the question of how to develop relations with the USSR in the future. There are two Americas. One is seeking cooperation, disarmament, and peace. The other believes that it is only possible to talks with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. The American people will have to examine and decide this question for themselves. Soviet people have faith in the Americans' innate common sense and have not lost hope of a better common future.

This idea ran through the closing speech by S. Eisenhower, prominent U.S. public figure and granddaughter of former President D. Eisenhower. She was supported by Soviet meeting participants -- Academician N.N. Blokhin, president of the "USSR-USA" society and leader of the Soviet delegation, and Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Many members of the U.S. delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the warm reception on Soviet soil, for the frankness and constructive and concrete tone of the conversations. The U.S. vistors will testify to the fact that they were all able to mix freely with the people of Riga.

It was the common view of the delegations that the representatives of the Soviet and U.S. media had beenvery helpful in covering the public dialogue. Most of the journalists strove to perform their important function honorably. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, the U.S. press covering the meeting also contained people who maliciously tried to play down its role and distort the character of the debate. For example, on the eve of the final session VOA reported that thousands of Riga inhabitants who wanted to meet with the Americans had been arrested. That American visitors in the capital of Soviet Latvia has been detained and searched. This latest sally by the enemies of detente and opponents of improving Soviet-American relations angered both delegations and the U.S. meeting coordinator, Mr Wallach was forced to admit that it was a stupid fabrication.

And the large groups of chatting Americans, Latvians, and Russians, who stayed behind in hospitable Furmala long after the session ended, were a visible refutation of this latest radio canard:

DELEGATION VISITS CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL FAIR

LD292148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by A. Melnikov]

[Text] A traditional international agricultural fair was staged in the Canadian Province of Ontario. This year it was held in Stirling, a small town, and occupied the freshly harvested fields of several neighboring farms. Not only were state-of-the-art examples of agricultural equipment shown at the fair, but also various attractions were arranged: plowing competitions were organized and the winners received various honorary diplomas and prizes.

Numerous farmers' associations and major Canadian and foreign companies specializing in the manufacture of agricultural machinery took part in the fair. The Belarus Equipment Company was among them. It was founded some 15 years ago. It deals with the sales of our tractors and other agricultural equipment and has an extensive network of shops throughout the country.

A Soviet delegation, on a visit here at the invitation of Canada's Agriculture Ministry, visited the fair.

[G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee -- identified by caption] We, the delegates of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, have managed to familiarize ourselves with the main grain-producing regions of the country. No matter where we went, we noted the stability agricultural activity, a systematic improvement in the quality of agricultural output, particularly wheat. We like the fair, too. Everyone is interested in scientific and technological progress and it is very lively.

[Melnikov] We are glad to play host here to the Soviet delegation, says John Collin, deputy minister of agriculture of Ontario Province. The natural conditions in Canada and the USSR are very similar. That is why we have good prospects for cooperation. We intend to send a delegation of our own to the USSR, so as to gain a better knowledge of the areas in which we may have common interests.

JARUZELSKI CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT TO PRC

LD300644 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 30 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, left Beijing for Warsaw upon the end of his three-day working visit to the People's Republic of China. He had talks with the Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and exchanged with them opinion on international problems.

JOURNALIST TOMBERG REPORTS VISIT TO SHANGHAI

PM2908?5 [Editorial Report] Moscow Sovetskaya Rossiva in Russian 19 September 1986 First Edition carries on page 5 under the headline "Shanghai's Different Faces" a 1,500-word article by APN Special Correspondent Igor Tomberg in response to a letter from a Novosibirsk reader, who writes: "More and more articles on China have been appearing recently in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and other newspapers. I believe this is very good, since people in our country are sincerely interested in the life of the Chinese people. I would like to learn about China's major economic center -- the city of Shanghai." Following his recent visit to Shanghai, Tomberg gives an idea of life in the city, noting some of the problems associated with overpopulation. He goes on to describe a visit to the Shanghai Wool and Textiles Corporation, pointing out that "the corporation leadership greeted the Soviet guests with interest and hospitality, and the bosses frankly stated that the firm is in acute need of advertising abroad, and so they would very much like the Soviet press to write about their enterprise." During a visit to the offices of the daily newspaper WENHUI BAO he was received by Deputy Chief Editor Zhang Qicheng: "He readily answered questions, and I sensed the trend characteristic of Chinese journalism today not to close its eyes to unsolved problems, to be frank, and to seek solutions. Yes, the city really is experiencing a mass of difficulties on a social plane. There is unemployment, crime, and difficulties over housing. And the strong influence of western 'culture' on young people. And corruption in the managerial apparatus, which gives rise to many economic crimes. But an earnest struggle is being waged against negative phenomena in the city's socioeconomic life." The writer concludes by emphasizing "the tremendous and, in the majority of cases, benevolent interest in the Soviet Union and, on the other hand, the lack of reliable information and the one-sized and frequently curtailed or even totally negative presentation of materials on the USSR by the Chinese mass media."

IZVESTIYA NOTES BORDER DEMARCATION PANEL WORK

PM261115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" heading]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Sep -- The joint Soviet-Korean Demarcation Commission has begun work here. It was formed in accordance with the USSR-DPRK treaty on the line of the Soviet-Korean state border, signed in Moscow 17 April 1985.

The commission is carrying out work to designate the line of the border in the field and is drawing up a detailed description of its route and plotting it on to a demarcation chart. The work is proceeding in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

DPRK PARLIAMENTARIAN STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM300847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] On 25 September L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers, met with Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. He is in Moscow en route to the 76th IPU Conference in Buenos Aires.

In the course of friendly talks the desire of both countries' parliamentarians to deepen mutual contacts in the interests of strengthening friendship and all-around cooperation beween the Soviet Union and the DPRK was emphasized.

Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

JARUZELSKI ENDS DPRK VISIT, DOCUMENTS SIGNED

OW300109 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The Polish party and government delegation headed by Jaruzelski has concluded its official friendly visit to the DPRK. A friendship and cooperation agreement and some other agreements between the two countries were signed in Pyongyang today.

When the Polish delegation visited Pyongyang, a mass rally of 100,000 people was held for the occasion. In their speeches at the rally, both Kim Il-song and Jaruzelski, leaders of the two countries, denounced the imperialist bloc, particularly the United States, for [word indistinct] on the international stage, and emphasized that it was necessary to strengthen unity in the struggle of all socialist countries and all progressive forces against nuclear threats.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH CITED ON PLANS, 'RECONCILIATION'

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 29 TASS -- "A draft of the constitution, the fundamental law of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will be published in the Afghan press shortly for a nation-wide discussion," said Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA (the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) Central Committee. He addressed a conference on science and practice held here under the motto "the plans of the party are the plans of the people."

Najibullah spoke of the PDPA's policy aimed at bringing about national reconciliation in Afghanistan and expanding the social base of the April Revolution.

He told the audience that by the present time elections to local bodies of state authority and government had been completed in all the provinces of Afghanistan. 85.4 per cent of the citizens who have the right to vote took part in the elections.

Najibullah then dwelt on problems of the social and economic development of the country.

He said that the recently adopted five-year plan, the first after the revolution, had been drawn up with due account of the objective possibilities of the Afghan economy and provided for a considerable amount of assistance from socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, in fulfilling the plan's tasks.

According to the plan, the national income will grow by 26 per cent, the volume of industrial output -- by 38 per cent and agricultural production -- by 13 to 14 per cent in the coming five years.

ITALIAN'S 'SECRET PENETRATION' OF DRA DENOUNCED

LD292332 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Rome September 29 TASS -- The secret penetration of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) by Renato Altissimo, leader of the Italian Liberal Party (PLI), together with a band of armed counter-revolutionaries, cannot be viewed otherwise than a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state and as a breach of universally accepted international norms. This is how the democratic public of Italy regards the Afghan 'adventures' of the PLI leader.

"LA STAMPA" newspaper points out today that the unlawful action may lead to a diplomatic incident between two countries.

Altissimo got to the territory of Afghanistan via the Pakistani city of Peshawar. He was accompanied by several Italian 'party associates' and about twenty armed-to-the teeth counter-revolutionaries.

In an interview with OGGI magazine, he admits that the 'expedition' was long prepared by the leaders of Afghan counter-revolutionary forces. They wanted to 'organise' it so that Altissimo could later trumpet alleged 'atrocities' by the Armed Forces of the DRA and by the Soviet Limited Military Contingent there.

What did Altissimo relate upon returning to Italy? Virtually nothing apart from saying that he was 'tormented by fleas'.

His entire interview to OGGI magazine, for example, boils down to the enumeration of those hard mountain roads along which he trudged accompanied by counter-revolutionaries.

The Afghan people's 'tragedy' about which the PLI leader hypocritically discourses boils down to the 'suffering' which he himself experienced when roaming the mountains together with the bandits.

"At stopping-places I sometimes fired from a submachine gun for training purposes", Altissimo intimated. "We had no armed clashes. But if anyone fired on me, I would have returned the fire," stated the Italian politician who apparently secretly dreams of the questionable laurels of Rambo, the character of American movie thrillers.

In order to 'work off' the 'trip' organised by the counter-revolutionaries, Altissimo is now leaning over backwards calling for solidarity with the bandits.

He tells about their 'suffering' but keeps silent about those acts of sabotage which were committeed by the 'Altissimo group' in Kunar Province and which have been mentioned in the protest note of the DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"I have still got traces of flea bites all over my body", Altissimo stated. It seems that he is even proud of that, meaning that he, too, suffered for the cause. These anti-Afghan 'statements' of his resemble such flea bites. The only thing he has managed to do is to 'expose' only himself and those reactionary forces which stand behind the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

JAPANESE, EUROPEAN AMONG AFGHAN REBEL CASUALTIES

LD291817 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent German Baykov writes:

A caravan accompanied by a counter-revolutionary band recently appeared before a post of the Afghan Armed Forces in a gorge on the border between Lowgar and Paktia Provinces. The bandits herded before them women and children as a human shield.

The Afghan soldiers let the civilians pass and then opened fire, BAKHTAR agency reports. In the course of the battle a man suddenly rushed from behind a boulder and tried a karate attack on an Afghan soldier. He was instantly cut down with a burst of submachine gun fire. Later it was established that the attacker was a Japanese instructor who gave karate lessons to the counter-revolutionaries. His charges hiding behind the boulder shared his fate.

Thirty eight bandits were killed in the firefight. Although the odds were in their favour they retreated in panic finishing off their own wounded. The Afghan soldiers saw how the counter-revolutionaries managed to take away with them a wounded or killed European.

Mines of the latest make and other weapons were discovered in the captured pack-loads. One of the pack-loads revealed cine and photo cameras, large quantities of undeveloped cards, a diary with entries and sketches and also an identity card number 59898100 issued by the Italian authorities to the Italian citizen Ignazio Polesel of March 25, 1983. The entries in Polesel's diary irrefutable prove that on the territory of the DRA he had engaged in espionage and subversive activities. Having unlawfully entered a foreign country Polesel had contact exclusively with representatives of counter-revolutionary organizations.

The name of the Japanese instructor remained unknown. But photographs were found showing him training the counter-revolutionaries.

KABUL NEWS CONFERENCE SHOWS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD281756 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 28 TASS -- Numerous specimens of chemical weapons -- grenades, mines and powder to poison water wells -- were shown to Afghan and foreign journalists at a press conference in Kabul today.

Spokesmen of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministries of Defense and health of the Republic answered questions put by correspondents about the use of the barbarous means of mass destruction by the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Way back six years ago a batch of U.S.-made chemical grenades had been intercepted in Herat Province, it was pointed out at the press conference. Since then numerous facts of inhuman actions by the counter-revolutionaries became known to the public. The counterrevolutionaries became known to the public. The counterrevolutionaries use chemical weapons, which they get from imperialist states, against civilians.

Sakhi Mohammad, a former member of a counter-revolutionary band, who was captured by the DRA's security forces during an attempt at using chemical-filled rockets in Kabul Province, spoke here before journalists at today's press conference. He related that he had been trained in the use of these weapons by U.S. and Pakistani instructors. Then he was infiltrated into Afghanistan with a group consisting of 20 counter-revolutionaries. Two U.S. instructors were accompanying the band, giving practical advice for the purpose of affecting as wide an area as possible.

Those present at the press conference could see not only the chemical weapons themselves but also French- and U.S.-made gas masks and special instruments to explore contaminated terrain. A large part of this equipment, according to reliable data, is supplied to Pakistan for the bandits directly by aircraft of the U.S. Air Force.

SITUATION ON THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER NOTED

OW261153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Sergey Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] Alarming reports about new bandit sorties of the Khmer reactionaries are being received these days from the Cambodian-Thai border.

[Alekseyev] Hello comrades. Here is but one of them which was received only a few hours ago. A U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) correspondent reports from Bangkok: As a result of massed attacks by Khmer Partisans -- that is what Western journalists impudently call the bands of Khmer reactionaries who have dug in on Thai territory -- on a border settlement in Cambodia's Battambang Province, dozens of enemy soldiers have been killed and wounded. The targets were Cambodian border guards, and Vietnamese volunteers who were helping them to guard the borders of People's Kampuchea.

Almost simultaneously, continues the AP correspondent, a railway train, on the way from Phnom Penh to Battambang, was blown up. There were many victims.

Much can be seen behind the impassive words of this and similar reports, especially by those who happened to have been to much-suffering Cambodia. It has been almost 8 years since the Cambodian people overthrew the hateful regime of genocide, and began to raise their country from the ruins, and to build a new society on the ancient land of Angkor.

How many happy occasions have taken place during these years in the People's Republic: The commissioning of the first electric power stations, the first harvests, the first school graduations. And how much greater would the Republic's achievements have been if not for the border war, and the barbaric attacks in the cities and in provincial backwaters perpetrated by Khmer reactionaries, whose leaders were given safe havens, were armed, and were provided easy means of existence. The forces of imperialism, especially American imperialism, and expansionism, who do not like the People's Republic of Kampuchea's independent line with its socialist orientation, continue to support them. And all these years they have diligently worked for their daily bread, so to speak, by armed aggression and by demonstrating their political activity.

Quite recently, Prince Sihanouk made a noisy tour of the ASEAN countries. Together with two other leaders of the so-called Coalition Government he made a visit to Beijing. But the recent burst of activity of the phantom government is by no means accidental. The agenda of the UN General Assembly, which began recently in New York, contains the Cambodian question, and it is very important to the Khmer reactionaries, particularly now, to show the world that they continue to represent a certain force, so that it would be easier for their patrons to defend them at this representative forum of states, and to lobby for votes in their support.

But it is obvious that all the desperate attempts of these have-beens expose even more fully their own weakness, and their inability to reverse the process of Cambodian rebirth and rise of prestige of the People's Republic, as well as the recognition of its just cause in the international arena.

LIGACHEV, CPCZ'S BILAK DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD201326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep (TASS) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who was in Moscow in transit.

During the conversation an exchange of information took place on the activity of the CPSU and the CPCZ on implementing the resolutions of the 27th and 17th Congresses and the ideological work of the parties. Topical issues of the struggle for peace and international security were discussed.

The enhanced unity of the socialist states, and their resolve to increase joint efforts aimed at the realization of the program of complete and universal liquidation of nuclear and other forms of mass annihilation weapons were noted. As was noted, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which has already been observed by the Soviet Union for more than a year is a weighty and practical contribution toward this. The argument presented on these issues by M.S. Gorbachev to the chief editor of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO has important political significance. The desire was expressed to develop the effectiveness of idelogical cooperation, which is becoming an urgent necessity at a time of the major events taking place at the present stage in the development of the fraternal countries.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

On the same day Vasil Bilak left Moscow to return home.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES SLYUNKOV-LED DELEGATION

LD262330 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague September 26 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Nikolay Slyunkov.

During their conversation the sides noted the importance of the further development and improvement of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in every field of activity, including contacts between Parliaments, local bodies of government, work collectives and workers in science and culture. Much importance was attached to the expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, especially the development of direct production, scientific and technological contacts between industries and organizations.

Speaking on behalf of the communists and all the people of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak voiced unconditional support for the constructive initiatives of the USSR aimed at safeguarding and strengthening peace, eliminating nuclear weapons and preventing the militarisation of space. He noted that the Soviet Union's extension of its moratorium on all nuclear explosions to January 1, 1987, met the vital interests of all the peoples of the world.

All the peace forces in the world support the strong appeal for concrete peaceful efforts to curb and eventually to end the arms race, contaned in the replies of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to questions from the newspaper RUDE PRAVO. Emphasis was laid on the need further to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to promote their close cooperation on the international scene. On the same day the delegation was received by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM300809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the CPSCZ, a delegation of CPCZ officials headed by M. Dockal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Education and Science section, visited the Soviet Union 22-27 September. The Czechoslovak comrades studied the experience of party leadership of the work of scientific research establishments aimed at accelerating scientific and technological progress and certain questions of the implementation of the secondary and higher school reform.

Talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments section, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. The guests visited a number of scientific research establishements and VUZes in Moscow and the Lithuanian SSR.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. M. Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETINGS TO HPR DEFENSE MINISTER

PM291351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General F. Karpati, Defense Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I send you and the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army combat greetings and cordial congratulations on Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

Marching in one rank with the soldiers of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, Hungarian soldiers vigilantly guard the creative labor of their own and the fraternal countries' peoples and make their contribution to defending the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you further success in fulfilling the responsible tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress in strengthening the defense capability of the Hungarian People's Repbulic and ensuring its further progress along the path of building a developed socialist society.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

WEINBERGER, PERLE 'DEFAME' UK LABOR PARTY

LD292238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Sep 86

[From "International Diary: Events, Facts, Opinions" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] [Kasparov] The annual national conference of the Labor Party, the UK's leading opposition party, has opened in Blackpool. Participants in this important forum are to determine the Laborites' position on topical issues of domestic and foreign policy. There is great interest in the Blackpool conference not only in the British Isles but elsewhere. And this is understandable, for the Labor Party is making a realistic claim to power in the country and its popularity among the British is growing steadily. Evidence of this lies in public opinion polls recently conducted in Britain. Furthermore, the Laborites are virtually the sole party represented in Parliament to stand on an antinuclear platform. This platform envisages the UK's renunciation of its nuclear arsenal and the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from the country. It is the cause of great irritation in official Washington. The irritation began to emerge in crude attacks against the Laborites' antinuclear policy on the eve of the conference in Blackpool. I invite my colleague Igor Surgachev to talk about this in more detail.

[Surgachev] A propagandistic attack against the Labor Party's position on defense questions was simultaneously undertaken by two well-known hawks from across the ocean: Pentagon chief Weinberger and his assistant, Perle. The former, in an interview with the BBC, and the latter, on British television Channel Four, described the military policy of Great Britain's main opposition party as irresponsible, and accused the Laborites, if not of undermining, then, at least of weakening NATO. Noting the harshness of Weinberger's and Perle's utterances in both substance and form, REUTER has described them as unprecedented criticism on the part of the U.S. official representatives of a political party in a foreign state. The agency pointed out that London diplomatic circles cannot recall such unceremonious interference, and at such a high level, in the UK's internal policy affairs. The Labor members of the UK Parliament have expressed indignation at the statements by the U.S. defense secretary and his assistant, evaluating them as an undisguised attempt to incite the British public against the Labor Party. The theory being foisted on the British from abroad to the effect that, by coming out against nuclear weapons, the Laborites are assuming an anti-NATO position and virtually inviting the disintegration of the Western alliance, seems particularly insidious to the party leadership.

And this was, in essence, the main thesis in the attacks by Weinberger and Perle against the major opponents of the ruling Conservative Party. It should be borne in mind that the majority of British voters believe in the need to preserve and strengthen NATO as a defensive Western alliance. Thus Washington is zealously attempting to prove that the Laborites' antinuclear course is equivalent to a course toward undermining NATO. By means of such an equation the U.S. Administration is calculating on breaking a significant section of the electorate away from the Labor Party. Naturally, to do this, the facts are being distorted across the ocean.

The British Laborites have never been opposed to NATO. Moreover, they have constantly stressed their adherence to that bloc and extolled its notorious defensive role. But in advocating nuclear disarmament in principle and actions on the interest of best safeguarding their country's national security, the Laborites hold that the country has no need for nuclear weapons and that the presence of U.S. nuclear missiles on UK territory makes it a target for nuclear counterstrike.

This view of the problem of the country's defense is shared and supported by many Britons. And their numbers are growing now that the Soviet Union, along with the other socialist countries, has put forward a wide-ranging and realistic initiative to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons on earth by the year 2000, and now that the USSR has conducted and observed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for more than a year.

The antinuclear mood in the British Isles is growing stronger, and this is what drives the supporters of mass destruction weapons across the ocean out of their wits. Weinberger and company have willy-nilly been forced to resort to crude interference in the internal affairs of the U.S.'s European NATO allies and, furthermore, to defame one of its major, influential political parties. This practice will scarcely bring the Reagan administration its desired results. Even the London TIMES, which one would hardly suspect of anti-Americanism or sympathy for the Laborites, surmises that the Pentagon chief's attacks against the Laborites could rebound to Washington's disadvantage. And, let us add, to the disadvantage of Britain's ruling Conservative Party, which, stubbornly clutching the sword of the nuclear deterrent, is marching against the ever more powerful antinuclear current in the country's sociopolitical life.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, LIBERALS WANT NUCLEAR-FREE UK

LD270354 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The most dramatic issue of principle discussed at the conferences of the Social Democrats and Liberals was that of a nuclear or nuclear-free future for Britain. The climax of the debates was the vote at the Liberals' conference when even the views of the party leader David Steel about the need to modernize Britain's nuclear forces were rejected by a majority of the delegates. Nuclear-Free Britain was the slogan at the Liberal conference. It is notable that both the Social Democrats and the Liberals renounce in principle the Trident project for the British Isles. Many rank-and-file delegates also regarded with caution the proposal to develop some sort of European model of the Trident. Liberals addressing their conference said that fitting French missiles to British submarines was a prospect that could only be derided.

For their part the leaderships of both parties tried to warn the rank-and-file members that a nuclear-free status for Britain might not only lead to a split in NATO but also weaken the country's international standing. What can be said on this score? The talk of a split in NATO was obviously prompted by the official American propaganda machine. There are countries both in NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization that do not have and do not deploy nuclear weapons on their territory. All the same, many of these countries play an important role in their alliances. Speaking of prestige, for example, it is only damaged when a nation possesses nuclear arms and rejects positive talks on a nuclear test ban.

But, despite the unprecedented interference that United States Defense Secretary Weinberger made when he threatened all opponents of nuclear arms in Britain through the Labor Party members, a growth in the number of such opponents in the country is an apparent fact. The growth is also due to the fact that Moscow has repeatedly confirmed its pledges towards the countries that have no ncuclear arms of their own, or foreign ones on their territory. The nuclear-free status of such a country as Britain would change a great deal on Europe's nuclear map.

Moscow has declared that, in such a case, not a single nuclear missile will be targeted on Britain. But even if the British Government allowed only a partial reduction of its nuclear potential, the Soviet Union would reduce an equivalent number of its nuclear missiles in its European zone.

In this connection, I would like to agree with today's conclusion drawn by THE GUARDIAN that at a time when Soviet-American talks are in progress on medium-range weapons in Europe, Britain and France would only complicate matters by revising their nuclear strength drastically upwards. On the other hand, I cannot agree with the view of the same London paper when it claims that the British nuclear forces were a small moment about which the Kremlin is not prepared to agitate itself. This is not true. The plans for building up the nuclear potentials of Britain and France would create such impressive forces that will block the entire process of easing tension in Europe, including in the nuclear arms area. Even now the British Polaris missiles can hit 400 targets on Soviet territory, in addition to the American Pershings and cruise missiles that are already targetted on it. These facts cannot be underestimated either in Moscow or elsewhere given common sense, and that is forcefully confirmed incidentally, among other things, by the results of the first annual conferences of the British opposition.

PRAVDA ON PARIS BOMBING, CLAIM OF BULGARIAN ROLE

LD260903 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today published the following comment by its correspondent in Sofia under the headline "They Are Working Off Their Bread":

"At a time when reports on criminal acts in Paris have been followed by people in Bulgaria with anxiety and deep sympathy for the victims, in France some people have concocted another fabrication to smear socialist countries.

"It has been learnt with outrage in Bulgaria that the 3rd French television program, which engaged also in the past, even if unsuccessfully, in a search for all manner of 'Bulgarian connections', has gone to the length of claiming in a recent show that Bulgaria has been involved in the bloody acts of terrorism in Paris. The anchorman and a glib reporter told the viewers that Bulgarian trucks on international routes were driven by 'secret service agents' and used to smuggle arms to France from Middle and Near Eastern countries. They alleged thereby that streets and squares in Paris were stained with blood because 'Red' Bulgarians were supplying arms to terrorists.

"Any proof of this? No. Nor can there be. There are only 'assumptions'.

"It seemed that, given a little more time, the anchorman of the Third Paris television program would start claiming that along with submachine-guns, bombs and agents, Bulgarian trucks were carrying, either in assembly or portionwise, also submarines, fighter planes and battle elephants to Europe, the Paris correspondent of the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO commented ironically on the slander.

"It would indeed be naive to expect objectivity, honesty or ethical integrity on the part of those whose daily bread is anti-communism and the defamation of socialism. Their only aim is to put their share of explosives under the edifice of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation in Europe."

PRAVDA SEES ISRAELI PLANS FOR LEBANON 'AGGRESSION'

PM291542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Peresada commentary on REUTER report under the rubric "After a Telegram": "Threat of New Aggression" — first paragraph is REUTER report]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 27 Sep — Israeli Air Force planes have bombed a suburb of the Lebanese city of Sidon where Palestinian camps are located. A concentration of Israeli troops on Lebanon's southern borders has also been noted.

[Peresada] This telegram, like other reports in recent days, testifies to the extremely alarming situation taking shape around Lebanon. This air raid on Lebanese territory is the 11th this year, while the scale of the concentration of ground forces, tanks, and artillery is unprecedented since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in summer 1982. Tel Aviv is preparing a new aggression against that country, the French newspaper LE FIGARO believes. One cannot but agree with this conclusion.

The Israeli leaders motivate their actions in terms of the "need to put an end to sorties by terrorists. "As is well known, people there pin that label on the Palestinian resistance movement and on the Lebanese who are fighting against the occupiers and their accomplices. Tel Aviv makes no secret of the fact that the constant bombings of Palestinian camps are aimed at demoralizing the entire Palestinian movement, while large-scale militarist action in southern Lebanon is intended to save from defeat the puppet pro-Israeli "Land army," which is collapsing under the blows from Lebanese patriots.

At the same time, according to reports from Cyprus, American troops, shipped in from U.S. bases in Turkey and the FRG, are arriving at the British military base at Akrotiri. The newspaper APOGEVMATINI writes that there may be a coordinated attack on Lebanon by the military forces concentrated in Akrotiri and the U.S. naval forces which are in the Mediterranean not far from Cyprus.

Those who entertain plans for new aggression against Lebanon should realize that a grave responsibility rests with them for the dangerous, unpredictable consequences of such an adventure.

TRADE UNION COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ

JN251611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (INA) — Iraq and the USSR signed a long-term trade union cooperation agreement here today. Signing for Iraq was Ahmad Mushin 'Alwan, head of the country's trade union federation. Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev, chairman of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, signed for his country. The pact provides for expanded trade union cooperation and the exchange of research and training and technical expertise. It also calls for an exchange of visits and expertise regarding industrial security and developing worker cadres.

GROMYKO SPEECH AT DINNER FOR RATSIRAKA REPORTED

PM261413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS account of speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 24 September Moscow dinner in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] It is a pleasure for me, on behalf of the Sovie leadership, to welcome the leader of friendly Madagascar and the persons accompanying him here in the Kremlin. You are always a welcome guest, Comrade Ratsiraka.

Less than a year has passed since your last visit to Moscow. This is not such a long period. But it has witnessed many important events both in the domestic life of our two countries and in international affairs.

The talks we had today confirm the usefulness and necessity of such meetings and of a creative and businesslike exchange of opinions.

We are gratified by the consistent development of Soviet-Malagasy ties. People in the Soviet Union nourish great respect and sympathy for your people and their leadership. We know the difficult conditions of neocolonialist pressure and blackmail by imperialism in which you have to wage the struggle to extricate Madagascar from the morass of backwardness and to build a new life on the principles of social justice. The Soviet people are in solidarity with your struggle.

The Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade, which has just begun its work, has been assigned an important task: To examine the prospects for the expansion of ties in these spheres. There are obviously opportunities to enrich our countries' cooperation also in other spheres. The development of our relations will undoubtedly help to further strengthen contacts between the CPSU and the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party.

Our party's 27th Congress set the Soviet people creative tasks which are historical in scope. It is on their fulfillment, rather than on the arms race, that we want to focus our country's entire intellectual and economic potential.

Certain people in the U.S. Administration try to convince the world that the extension of the arms race to space will render the use of nuclear weapons impossible and that states will gain greater confidence in their security.

To put it bluntly, this does not contain the tiniest hint of peacemaking. Almost a century ago the colonizer and butcher Cecil Rhodes, whose name is linked with quite a few blood-soaked pages of African history, also had dreams about outer space. "What a pity," he wrote, "that we cannot get to the stars. I would annex planets if I could." It is possible that somewhat similar dreams are cherished by today's neocolonialists who have not learned the lessons of history.

Silence is reigning at the Soviet Union's nuclear test sites for the second year in succession. [paragraph continues]

We call on the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear tests which we have extended on four occasions already. We propose that we raise jointly a material barrier across the path of further buildups of nuclear weapons. Evidence of this can be seen in the USSR's large-scale proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the start of the next century put forward in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet Union's proposals on the elimination of nuclear weapons have made an enormous impression on the world. The peoples understand that a world saturated with nuclear weapons poses a danger for the fate of all mankind. It is therefore not surprising that the proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons have generated a wide response in the world and have given people even greater confidence that the threat of catastrophe hanging over mankind can be averted if an active struggle is waged for this purpose. The Soviet Union calls on all nuclear powers to embark seriously and with the utmost responsibility on an examination of these proposals.

As for the question of nuclear tests and our moratorium on them, some NATO states make statements to the following effect: Yes, the Soviet moratorium sets a good example. There is, however, a shortage of just one thing -- trust among countries.

We have repeatedly declared that we are prepared to embark on broad and convincing verification [kontrol] measures, including the creation of international verification [kontrol] of the termination of nuclear tests. And this is known to the whole world. We are prepared to gove the status of an intergovernmental accord to the agreement between Soviet and U.S. scientists regarding the installation of instruments at nuclear test sites to check [proverka] the observance of the moratorium by both countries.

But the international situation cannot be normalized just by means of verification [kontrol] measures. Effective measures are needed for the restructuring of interstate relations. The world must be safe for all countries.

Proposals to create an all-embracing system of international security were contained in the Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev at our Party's 27th Congress. These proposals have become the focus of attention by the international public.

The socialist countries submitted a proposal for laying the foundations of an all-embracing system of peace and security for examination by the 41st UN General Assembly session. They want to achieve a sharp turnabout away from confrontation and military antagonism toward detente and cooperation. The fruitful completion of the Stockholm conference confirms that even highly complex international problems can and must be solved by political means.

The socialist community countries advocate that all UN member countries treat the UN Charter with profound responsibility for the fate of mankind. We perceive a place for participation by both large and small countries in the system of international relations.

As an Indian Ocean state, Madagascar desires security in that region. You have declared this repeatedly. The Soviet Union advocates that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace, with no room for the alien presence of naval units from states whose coasts are not washed by the waters of this ocean.

For the purpose of contributing to the speediest convening and successful holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean we are prepared to reach agreement with the United States and other major naval powers on freezing and substantially reducing all military activity in that ocean's waters.

The conflict situation in southern Africa is fraught with a serious threat to international security. The cause of the conflict is the policy of South Africa's racist regime. We are in solidarity with the just struggle waged by the peoples of Southern Africa. The Soviet Union is prepared to lay an active part in a political settlement in this region in keeping with the UN Charter and resolutions.

Madagascar is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. This movement's summit forum, held recently in Harare, declared that in our time the alternative is not between war and peace but between life and death. The prevention of nuclear war has become the main task of our time. Having quoted these words from the Harare Appeal, I want to emphasize that people in the Soviet Union have given attention to this impassioned call. It was issued by more than 100 states in the world. It is also in harmony with the Soviet people's mood. Comrade President! There is no doubt that the results of your visit to our country will give a new fillip to the long-term development of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. In conclusion A.A. Gromyko proposed a toast in honor of President D. Ratsiraka and all guests, for the further strengthening of Soviet-Malagasy friendship, and for peace and security on earth.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CHAD SITUATION, U.S. GOALS

PM261815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Nudging..."]

[Text] Gradually, by degrees, the situation in Chad is moving toward the point where this Central African state could once again become the arena of bitter fighting in the near future. Allow me to remind you that at present the country's southern regions, including the capital Ndjamena, are in the hands of Habre's pro-Western regime. The northern part of Chad, however, is controlled by National Unity Transition Government (GUNT) detachments headed by G. Oueddei.

As is well known, at the end of July the OAU made Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso responsible for a mediatory mission to resolve the Chad problem by peaceful means. However, an insolent answer followed from Ndjamena. "We will not permit," Habre said, according to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, "either the OAU or any head of state to interfere in our internal affairs. We will settle Chad's problems ourselves." The newspaper went on to explain what Habre means by "settle": He intends to take the country's northern regions by force. And in his use of the word "we" he is not counting, of course, on his own forces but is obviously setting his hopes on France, which has almost 1,500 military servicemen in Chad and also "Mirage" and "Jaguar" fighter planes. But, as it later became clear, Habre is not only counting on France. At the beginning of August General Lawson, deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces in Westen Europe, paid a secret visit to Ndjamena. Nothing has been reported that the discussion centered on the Habre regime's resumption of active military operations in the north of the country. This supposition was confirmed in particular by the fact that soon after the Pentagon emissary's trip to Ndjamena American military transport planes began landing one after another, bringing large consignments of arms and military equipment to Chad from U.S. bases in Western Europe.

And at the beginning of September the Paris-published THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported on further U.S. actions in this direction. According to this paper, Washington had offered France backup for an offensive on the positions of GUNT forces in Chad. The United States declared itself willing to supply French troops with arms and also to furnish them with essential intelligence, using AWACS planes and even spy satellites for this purpose.

In nurturing plans to place the whole of Chad under the control of the Habre regime Washington is pursuing quite definite aims. It is from the territory of this country that it would like first of all to open up a second front -- in addition to the Mediterranean front -- against Libya so as to break this independent state come what may. And in the long-term future the Pentagon hopes to turn Chad into an American bridgehead from which the United States would be able to control an extensive, strategically important zone, including the oil regions of the Near East. But a serious obstacle to these ominous plans is the existence of GUNT. This means, as Washington sees it, that it must be eliminated. But the fact that thousands of innocent Chadians would perish in the flames of war is ignored by the American capital. The United States continues to nudge Ndjamena in the direction of unleashing another military conflict in Chad.

ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM291529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report": "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 18 September the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions had a meeting with a delegation from the Angolan National People's Assembly headed by J. Mateus Paulo, Politburo member and secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-PT) and member of the Assembly's Standing Commission.

The visitors were familiarized with the structure and main areas of activity of the USSR's supreme organ of state power, the work of the standing commissions, and Soviet people's tasks in implementing the program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Mention was made of the advancing development of Soviet-Angolan relations, whose further development meets both peoples' interests. The delegation head expressed gratitude for the opportunity to familiarize himself with varius aspects of the activity of all levels of soviets. He noted that the tour of the country had made a deep impression on the delegation members and they had seen the friendly people's achievements for themselves. The experience of socialist building in the USSR, J. Mateus Paulo stressed, will help us surmount the difficulties facing the Angolan people in building a new society and developing and strengthening people's power in Angola.

The Angolan people, the visitor noted, express sincere feelings of gratitude to the Soviet Union for the selfless assistance and constant solidarity with their struggle for freedom and independence and resolutely support the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at preserving peace and averting the nuclear threat. Taking part in the conversation were A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet deputies L.V. Radyukevich, A.Ya. Rybakov, and E.Ye. Salayev; other officials; and also (P. Kivila), Angolan charge d'affaires in the USSR.

CHILEAN FPMR DETAILS ATTACK ON PINOCHET

PY291550 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Two commanders of the guerrilla organization Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMR, have stated that Chilean soldiers and women participated in the ambush laid for General Augusto Pinochet on Sunday 7 September. For the first time the two guerrilla commanders revealed details about the ambush at a clandestine press conference held on Thursday, 25 September, somewhere in Santiago. A UPI correspondent and a local reporter attended the conference.

The commanders revealed that 25 guerrillas, 15 men and 10 women, participated in the operation. The detail was divided into three groups under the command of Commander Bernardo, who directed that attack from a lookout above the road on which Pinochet's motorcade was ambushed.

Jose Miguel and Daniel, the commanders who granted the press conference, said that the detail was trained by an Army officer and noncommissioned officer who are members of the FPMR. They flatly denied press reports which said that the commando came from Cuba. They said that the operation was planned and prepared here in Chile, where the FPMR has its only base of operations.

They also said that the son of a former Chilean ambassador, Cesar Busnter, who is being sought by the Chilean secret police as one of leaders of the commando group, is innocent. We obtained the number of his identification card and information about his place of work. Then we had one of our people impersonate Busnter, who is not a member of our ranks, the two commanders explained.

CASTRO ADDRESSES CLOSING MEETING OF CONGRESS

LD291037 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Havana September 29 TASS -- The present-day international situation is characterized by an aggravation of tensions and a further invigoration of the fight waged by the progressive forces for peace, against the nuclear disaster threatening mankind, said Fidel Castro. He was addressing the official closing session on Sunday of the Third Congress of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, the largest mass organization of the Republic.

In recent years, he said, imperialism has unfolded an unprecedented arms race. Over the past five years, military spendings have more than doubled. Imperialism has completely rearmed itself, which has resulted in an increase in arms spendings all over the world. The aggressiveness of imperialism in the economic, political and military fields has strongly increased.

Taking advantage of its positions in the world economy, it is making the countries in its orbit pay for that enormous weapons race, has toughened protectionism and further enhanced the unequal character of trade between the capitalist powers and the developing nations, deepened the world economic crisis.

Fidel Castro spoke highly, he pointed out, pursue the aim of curbing the weapons race and eliminating the sinister danger of a new war, of precenting the spreading of the arms race into outer space. The Cuban leader recalled the Programme for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Till the Year 2000 put forward by the USSR. For more than a year now the Soviet Union has not conducted nuclear tests and has taken the risk of extending the unilateral moratorium till the beginning of next year. All who are acquainted with that field, realise how great that sacrifice is.

We are witnessing U.S. imperialism's stubborn attempts at foiling at any cost the Soviet peace initiatives, Fidel Castro continued. Despite its growing isolation in the international arena, imperialism is doing its utmost in an attempt at sabotaging the Soviet Union's efforts to preserve peace. Contrary to the demands of world public, the U.S. Administration is continuing the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

Yet, the Soviet Union, Fidel Castro continued, does not yield to Washington's provocative moves and is consistently pursuing a policy of strengthening peace, demonstrating examples of reserve and patience, wonderful examples of political wisdom. As the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference in Harare has shown, the Soviet peace initiatives meet with unanimous support of the whole world public.

The peoples of Latin America are increasingly strongly condemning imperialism's predatory policy, ever more clearly realising the consequences of Washington's imperial policy, which has resulted in a growth of the region's foreign debt to reach almost 400 billion dollars, Fidel Castro said. He criticized the protectionist policy of the USA and its allies, which deteriorates the unstable as it is economic situation of the developing countries.

In conclusion, Fidel Castro stressed the enormous significance of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution in resolving the tasks confronting the country. The members of that organization have taken an active part not only in the fight against the enemies of the revolution, but also in the efforts to develop health protection, public education and the economy, enhance the revolutionary awareness of the working people and strengthen socialist democracy.

60 CONTRA CASUALTIES IN NICARAGUA FIGHTING

LD300833 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 30 TASS -- Two puppet gangs, which operated in the Jinotega Department, have been routed by units of the Sandinist People's Army in the course of combat operations of clearing Nicaragua's northern areas of Somoza mercenaries. As was reported by the command of the Sixth Military District today, the Contras lost about 60 men killed or wounded. A big quantity of weapons and military equipment of American make was captured.

CHERNOBYL NO 1 REACTOR RESTARTED 29 SEP

PM291525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Taming of the Reactor"]

[Text] Work to liquidate the consequences of the accident is now progressing at full speed on the Chernobyl AES premises. It will be only a very short time before the moment when the station's No 4 power unit is reliably sealed within the sarcophagus which has been specially built around it. This event, and in particular the closure of the sarcophagus with concrete slabs on top, is attracting all the energy and attention of construction workers, engineers, and scientists.

But the tasks of those now working on the banks of the Pripyat is not just to "entomb" the radiation forever. One more important report has arrived from our social correspondents:

"Approximately 400 meters away from the sarcophagus, preparatory work is in progress to restart the No 1 power unit, which has been inactive for 5 months -- the Chernobyl AES was completely shut down at the moment the accident occurred.

"On the morning of 29 September the reactor was brought up to minimum controllable level [minimalnyy kontroliruyemyy uroven]. The next stage is the production startup. V. Sklyarov, Ukrainian SSR minister of power and electrification, announced that the republic's electricity grid is ready to accept power from the Chernobyl AES."

Scientists Check Adjoining Area

LD201123 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- Work on investigating the area adjoining the Chernobyl nuclear power plant has entered its second stage as experts from the Aerogeologia Association, the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and the Institute of the Physics of the Earth of the Soviet Academy of Sciences have become involved in the effort.

A TASS correspondent has learned at the Soviet Ministry of Geology that 12,000 square kilometres of land around the atomic power plant were investigated during the first stage. The zone under investigation is now being expanded, while the study will become more detailed to determine the precise degree of the contamination of individual places.

Aero-gamma-spectrometry complexes, normally used for mineral prospecting, are being employed. The work is being carried out from special airborne and ground-based laboratories. The investigation determined spots where contaminated fall-out might be expected. The areas have been placed under constant control. According to experts, the radiation situation in the region has improved. The work shows a methodological approach on the part of the Soviet Union which suggested at the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, that each country share experience in eliminating the consequences of atomic power plant accidents and hand over the results of investigations to the IAEA.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS AKTIV MEETING IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD300611 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1411 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Double and triple harvesting efforts are underway: The autumn is asserting itself more strongly in the grain fields of the most northerly oblast of the republic, creating difficulties for participants in the grain harvest. They are countering rain and colder weather by deploying more equipment, working hard, displaying initiative, organizing socialist competition and improving the organization of work. However, equipment is not yet being used effectively in all areas. The same applies to the deployment of manpower. As a result, maximum yields from every hour of good weather are not being achieved. This is having a negative effect on the rate of harvesting.

Many reserves in animal husbandry and all-round preparations for winter have not been tapped either. Although certain positive changes have occurred, the quality of output and services in industry, transportation and other sectors still does not match up to contemporary requirements. The economy drive still has not gotten into full gear. There are deficiencies in educational work.

Specific ways of improving things in North Kazakhstan Oblast were discussed during a visit to the area by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. He visited Sokolovskiy, Bishkulskiy, Sovetskiy, and Bulayevskiy rayons. At Roshchinskiy, Mir, Tokushinskiy, Chapayev, and Furmanovskiy state farms he inquired about the use of manpower and technical resources in the harvest, the transport of grain and other arable farming products to state granaries, preparations for winter at livestock farms and other work places, and the employees' work and leisure conditions. He had talks with combine operators, drivers, leaders of rayons and farms, and specialists. in the oblast center he visited engineering and food industry factories, retail outlets, cultural amenities, and the new boarding school. He familiarized himself with housing construction and the provision of utilities.

Ways of considerably speeding up the harvest and hand-over of grain to the state and the work of animal husbandry, industry and construction, and improving the quality of this work were discussed at a meeting of the Oblast party and economic aktiv. Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party, delivered a report. The following first secretaries of raykoms spoke about the situation in local areas: Zhos Bishkulskiy, Bubnov Sovetskiy, Smagulov Dzhambulskiy, Kvashin Bulayevskiy, Akhmetbekov Sergeyevskiy, and Mitronin Timiryazevskiy. Lipovoy, first secretary of Petropavlovsk Gorkom, also spoke.

The meeting was addressed by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present. He stresed that the increasingly difficult weather conditions require particular self-discipline and readiness for action in all areas where the struggle for a prompt harvest and delivery of all produce grown in the fields to store is in progress. The day-to-day efforts of party and local soviet bodies and the State Agro-Industrial committee must be channelled toward reducing the interval between reaping and lifting of swathes, cleaning and delivery of grain, and eliminating instances of grain losses. All conditions must be created in the fields, and threshing floors, on the roads, and at elevators and granaries for smooth operations and overfulfilment of targets and socialist pledges.

Your oblast, he said, was criticized sharply in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the development of animal husbandry in the republic and at the fourth plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Ways of boosting this most important sector of the agro-industrial complex and increasing its contribution to the implementation of the food program must be tackled as resolutely and efficiently as possible. During this harvest period work to strengthen the feed base must be continued. Not a single positive factor upon which the organized implementation of animal wintering depends must be overlooked. The importance of timely ploughing winter fallow and carrying-out other agricultural work and constructing housing and amenities on state and collective farms was stressed. Restructuring should be speeded up and the efficiency of production should be increased in industry and capital construction too. The excessively slow reduction in the number of enterprises lagging behind, instances of contracts for deliveries not being met, miscalculations in modernization, the low quality of many types of output, and the high cost of production are a cause for concern. Some industrial installations, residential buildings, and amenities are still not ready for the winter season.

In light of the decisions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, party-political and educational activity must be made more effective within every workforce and at residential areas. It must be tied in more closely to current economic tasks. Efficiency must be improved. The struggle for a high sense of responsibility, initiative, and creative endeavor in all areas must be constantly stepped up. An example of this must be given, first and foremost, by leading cadres, communists, and members of soviets. The contribution of ideological institutions, law enforcement agencies, and every member of the public to the implementation of the directives issued by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party must be increased.

The aktiv meeting expressed confidence that the oblast's working people would make every effort to bring in the harvest speedily and without loss; to overfulfill the grain sales plan; to provide the country with other types of arable farming and animal husbandry produce in as large quantities as possible; and to speed up the development of industry and the entire economy.

The aktiv meeting was attended by Miroshnik, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; Kozlov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee; and Koshkin, senior official of the party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

During his tour of the oblast, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev was accompanied by Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan Oblast of the Kazakh Communist Party, and Tursumbayev, chairman of the oblast executive committee.

MARITIME FLEET MINISTER 'RELIEVED OF DUTIES'

LD281232 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has relieved Timofey Guzhenko of the duties of the merchant marine minister of the USSR. He has retired on a pension.

GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES IN KRASNODAR, STAVROPOL

PM231230 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov, V. Zhilyakov, and N. Styazhkin: "The Party Consults the People: M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Working People in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays"]

[Text] Every meeting that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has with the working people is occasioned by the need to discuss how best to resolve the urgent problems and what must be done in order to remove the obstacles which hamper our progress.

Quite recently, just over a month ago, M.S. Gorbachev studied the development of the Far East. Now he is on a new business trip, to the Kuban and Stavropol Kray.

In the morning of 18 September M.S. Gorbachev laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument in Krasnodar.

He then went on a tour of the city. Conversations were struck up with working people. M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the city's social development and the working and living conditions of people in Krasnodar. In order to resolve these questions successfully, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, it is necessary to make fuller use of local resources and increase the capacities of the construction base. M.S. Gorbachev supported the proposal to build young people's residential complexes in Krasnodar.

In order to convey the character of M.S. Gorbachev's conversations with the working people, we will cite the shorthand transcript of one such conversation which took place on Krasnodar's central street.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am on vacation and I can spend a long time talking, but you have to work. But I would like to say a few words, and, more importantly, to ask you some questions. It is nearly 18 months since the April plenum and nearly 6 months since the 27th party congress. We made great plans, but realistic ones. This time we have considered everything very carefully. We don't need castles in the air. At the same time this is a very intensive plan. That is one thing. After all, it is not only a matter of the economy. We must restructure the economy and decisively change everything in the social sphere. That means housing, the service sphere, medicine, education: in general, the environment in which people live every day and which determines their mood and their attitude to everything. Here we have neglected much that is important.

Finally, we have to rethink a great deal. What is happening in our soviets, in the Komsomol, in the party itself. We have to take a look at the state of our morality and see whether it accords in every case with socialist principles, the principles for which the older generations marched -- some of them to revolution, others laying down their lives to defend our system, our values, our way of life. If, after our conversation, you thing about all this on your own, and then talk among yourselves, you will see that in recent years not everything has been as it should be. And not everything has been in accordance with our ideas, our way of life, or our socialist values, and that also applies to here in the Kuban. There have been difficult cases where it was necessary to look truth in the face. We must learn that lesson of truth once and for all. There can only be one conclusion from that lesson -- to live by the truth, or by your conscience.

Is that hard to do? Yes, it is hard.

Some people started organizing their affairs in such a way as to get around the law, to other people's detriment. All this happens, happened and still happens, comrades. So we will continue everything we have begun to do in the economy, in the social sphere, in imposing order, in strengthening discipline, and in combating negative phenomena. When I say we will continue it, I mean the Central Committee, the government, and you, the working people. Because the working people need the right policy, the correct policy to meet people's interests. But neither the Central Committee nor the government will do anything if their policy or the things they call for are not understood and supported by our people. Here on Kuban soil, I feel that this understanding exists, that it is necessary to proceed firmly along the path we have embarked on.

Those are the initial conclusions one draws after meetings with working people in the Kuban.

I want to ask you: Are you in favor of a real restructuring? Or can it be allowed to carry on slowly?

Voices: We are in favor of restructuring.

M.S. Gorbachev: The women are for restructuring, but what about the men?

Voices: The men must implement it still more actively.

M.S. Gorbachev: True. I want to say this today to your aktiv and to the whole country. The restructuring must be implemented actively. That's the right idea.

What else do you want to say? Does it not frighten you, does it not cause you concern, that we raise questions so directly and openly, so that it is clear to everyone, so that everyone knows what is happening?

Voices: That's how it should be. Communist leaders and people in positions of responsibility should be held more strictly to account.

M.S. Gorabchev: This is what I think: Increased demands must be made on everyone. But the leaders and communists should understand that the demands on them should increase twofold. I also want to talk about that to the party aktiv. What we plan to do in the country, we will begin with the party. The most important thing is activeness, it is necessary to reject the slightest manifestations of inertia and sluggishness. And above all the party must draw closer to the people, know their needs, and keep a finger on the pulse of the people's life. We will succeed in everything, because the people folow the party.

I can sense that you have faith in what we are doing. Aren't you afraid that everything may grind to a halt?

Voices: That's the point, there must be no breakdown.

M.S. Gorbachev: I believe -- and I will say this honestly -- that if we were to abandon now what we have begun, our people's disappointment would be great. And that would affect everything.

That must not be allowed. And, most importantly, we cannot allow it, for the sake of the people, for the sake of the country, for the sake of peace.

Voice: Why is the United States continuing its nuclear tests at the Nevada firing range in spite of the Soviet moratorium?

M.S. Gorbachev: We are waging a difficult struggle for peace. Formerly the United States used to explain all its militarist plans by means of all kinds of conjectures and distortions of the nature of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

First, they claim that the Soviet Union threatens to conquer the whole world, seeks military superiority, intends to occupy the whole of Western Europe. The Soviet Union, they say, wants to get its hands on Africa and Asia. They painted a picture of the Soviet Union which they call the "Russian bear," the "Russian aggressor." When I look at you, I wonder: Do we really all give that impression, I myself, you, and all our generations who created everything that exists in our country? We are proud of our country. We have invested so much effort and given our lives! Do we really entertain such perfidious plans with regard to other peoples? Raisa Maksimovna and I were reading Dostoyevskiy once. He wrote that the Russian heart -- but today I would say the Soviet people's heart -- is perhaps more open than any other to fraternity and unification.

Our peaceful foreign policy invites people to unite in order to save life on earth, not only to prevent nuclear war, but to preserve the environment.

The world has the resources to solve its problems. They say that every year 400 billion or perhaps even 500-600 billion dollars is spent on the arms race. To satisfy people's most urgent needs would require 100 or 200 billion. That is in just 1 year, if we use the available resources!

Or else they would say: The Soviet Union is against any kind of verification [kontrol], you cannot negotiate with it, it does not observe agreements. You see, we have exposed all these fabrications. We have proposed a policy -- in all spheres, at that -- which it is hard to argue with, because it is a peaceful policy. People are no longer willing to believe that the Soviet Union is engaging in propaganda, that it seeks war. The more foreigners visit our country and have contact with our Soviet people, the more they find them kind, peace-loving, hospitable, ordinary, open. Recently a professor of ours, a doctor of philological sciences, came back from the United States after lecturing at 22 universities. American scientists and representatives of the American intelligentsia had told hiim that Russia is today the last refuge, the last reservoir of spritual life. People are beginning to comprehend what kind of country we are, what kind of people we are, what we think and dream about, what we strive for. This is what we put into practice in our foreign policy. That is a very powerful thing.

But the most progressive foreign policy must be built on firm foundations. This means realities which cannot be ignored. It means a mighty economy, a united people, strong defense. We hold all this in our hands.

It is hard to negotiate with representatives of militarist circles. But the American people and all other peoples also have an interest in peace. We proceed on that basis and we expect people to understand that peace must be preserved.

Voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, a great deal is being done to restructure the economy, but the restructuring of people's consciousness lags behind. It is even said that the material aspects are proceeding more rapidly than the mental aspects. Is a gulf forming? What is now being done to eliminate it?

M.S. Gorbachev: Yes, a gulf has formed. Yet what we want is, in fact, to do everything through thought. What is thought? All problems must be discussed openly, by the whole people, today. Are we doing that?

Voices: Yes, we are.

M.S. Gorbachev: We are strengthening order and discipline. Does that lead to a revolution in peole's consciousness? Yes, it does.

We are inviting people to adopt new approaches and master different methods. What you have in mind is this: Consciousness cannot be changed by appeals, pamphlets, and slogans, although they are necessary too. And this must be written about. A person changes his stance, his consciousness, his attitude, in the course of struggle. That is why we are launching a struggle on all fronts -- the economic, social, moral, and political fronts. In launching all these processes we hope that the way of thinking will change, approaches will change, and people's principles will be strengthened.

After the April plenum everyone started talking about problems. But some people thought: Let's wait and see. Now the people are raising many issues directly, as you are doing now. That means -- I am sure of this -- that people's activeness will increase and their thinking will undergo a restructuring. Only then can we tackle our tasks.

Voice: Are we not too soft in our dealings with people abroad?

M.S. Gorbachev: Our principle is this: Pursue a firm policy, defend the principles I have spoken of, but do it constructively. You have to show restraint. And restraint is not softeness. Let them get agitated. They think up ideas, like the time they sent Powers in, to wreck the thaw which had begun in Soviet-American relations. Then there was the Korean plane, when the world was beginning to think that we must return to detente. Now they have stirred up the "Daniloff affair," the affair of a spy who was caught. He engaged in these activities in many places, including places not far from here. They want to exploit this espionage affair in order once again to spoil Soviet-American relations, sow doubt about the Soviet Union's policy, and distort the impression of our people which is beginning to form among the American people.

So are we going to get nervous? No, we are not. We cannot be provoked. I understand that you want the Soviet Union to be strong and to firmly pursue a peace-loving policy. That is the right thing to want.

Voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, what impression have you formed from your tour of the Kuban?

M.S. Gorbachev: I know the Kuban of old...

The Kuban, all the working people, and the party organization have gone through a rather difficult phase. This applies above all to the moral atmosphere and order. [paragraph continues]

I believe the Krasnodar party organization proved up to the task. Good order is being imposed. People support this, much was said about it yesterday. The air is cleaner now in the Kuban. That, in my view, is the main thing.

Voice: Many thanks to our government for giving us so many years of peace -- that is the main thing. On behalf of medical workers, I want to say that we would like more attention to be devoted to health care, and remuneration to be based on labor.

M.S. Gorbachev: I will tell you something. You have raised a very big question. Medical services mean the people's health, and that is the most important thing. We are now drawing up a major resolution, to cover a period of many years, on the development of our health service and the development of its facilities. Measures are being prepared to improve the incentive effect of medical workers' pay.

We believe that health and education are important spheres. Without their development our society cannot lead a normal life and think about the future. After education, we are embarking on a major improvement of our entire health service.

Voice: Scientific and technical progress requires a stepping up of the role of engineers. How is this matter being tackled?

M.S. Gorbachev: We have adopted a good decision on this matter. But it seems that in some places its implementation is getting bogged down. We have discovered that everything we adopted on the basis of the Leningrad experiment, where things went well, has been applied in such a way that engineers and technicians have received an extra R5 or R7. That is not what is required. We will do everything to enhance the prestige of engineering work. We have plenty of people who are engineers by education, but not so many who are engineers by their ideas and by results. Where an engineer makes great efforts today, we must provide incentives for his labor. Those who find themselves among this body of workers by accident should perhaps think about it and find different work. Everything we have should be given to that most talented, constructive section of the body of engineers. When we draw up some resolution or other, we consult with people, with specialists, we hold discussions in offices, but not much will come of them. I can see that some things have not been thought out sufficiently here.

Voice: I am a lawyer. It is necessary to increase the prestige of the legal service in all spheres -- moral and material. In this respect the changes so far are imperceptible.

M.S. Gorbachev: You are quite right. In general, we should live and work by the laws. Then there will be justice and order. Today we have many violations and ways around the law. We are now adopting a decision on the development of juridical science, the training of cadres, and the legal education of the working people. This is a very important matter. Eventually, the socialist rule of law must prevail. That means one law for all, one discipline for all, one morality for all. But there are still people who recommend socialist morality for everyone else, but a substitute for themselves. That will not do. This must be said frankly, to the whole country.

Voice: The management of construction, especially rural construction, is currently undergoing a restructuring. But has not the process been unduly prolonged? We have not been able to work normally for more than 6 months. [paragraph continues]

First there is one management structure, then there is another. Now, they say, there's going to be a third.

M.S. Gorbachev: No, the questions have been resolved now. No doubt when it was under discussion there were not just 3 options, but 10. And capital construction is the most complex sector of our economy. It cannot be left in the state it has hitherto been in. Why not? First, unless we make this sector efficient we will not make the national economy efficient. Do you see what is happening? At the planning stage, old designs are incorporated and technical laggardness is perpetuated. These plans are then implemented not in the 3 or 3 and 1/2 years specified in the norms, but in 6-9 years. What was obsolete when it was planned becomes even more obsolete during the period of construction. Lastly, there is the dispersion of resources. All this put together means that vast resources are frozen. So this entire process -- both the planning and the production activity -- is being put in the same hands, those of the construction committees. The management structure is being simplified. We hope this will lead to the elimination of parallel components and unnecessary facilities.

We considered the latest option to be the optimum. It has been discussed in all the republics, in several dozen obkoms, and in construction and science. Everyone supported it. This latest option is the one that will be implemented. We believe that the apparatus of construction workers managing this production activity has also become inflated and cumbersome, with too much red tape. The comrades have proposed cutting it by a least 40 percent. Much work will have to be done to set things to rights. We have begun, and we will continue.

As for the top echelon, that question has been resolved. As for the medium and lower echelons, at oblast level and actually in the production units, it will be done in 1986-1987. [Gorbachev ends]

A meeting took place between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv.

In the course of the meeting there was a businesslike discussion of the problems which exist, problems which hamper the acceleration of the kray's economic development. In particular, twice Hero of Socialist Labor M.I. Klepikov, leader of a comprehensive team on the Kuban kolkhoz in Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, raised the question of the need to improve the quality of agricultural machinery. We expect good machinery, the team leader said. Even if there is less of it, provided it is good and reliable. We received a new combine with the Seal of Quality -- But we are taking it apart and rebuilding it from scratch, otherwise it won't work. And that applies to all machinery, all brands. We receive a combine and we start rebuilding it, retuning it...

M.S. Gorbachev: Bringing it up to the Seal of Quality standard?

M.I. Klepikov: Up to the Seal of Quality standard, but in our own workshop. Look at the structure we have set up -- a whole repair industry, with which we could set up several plants in the Kuban and produce our own machinery.

M.S. Gorbachev: True.

M.I. Klepikov: Let me tell you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, the question of quality is probably the most important of all. You have to work with people so as to improve quality in all aspects of any product. Whether it is industry or agriculture.

M.S. Gorbachev: This question you have raised, Mihhail Ivanovich, applies not only to the agricultural or agroindustrial complex, but to the whole country.

M.I. Klepikov: Yes

M.S. Gorbachev: Judging from conversation with Timashevskiy Rayon workers, a system of tough standards for accepting output from the kolkhozes has now been introduced. I do not think it should be relaxed. After all, we are talking about produce, foodstuffs, which go to the people. It is good that everyone is now concerned with quality, but the same exactingness must be displayed toward those who supply agriculture. There must be high quality, fully equipped machines, machine systems, a rang of fertilizers, mixed feed made to the right prescriptions, and so on, and so forth. I think the time has come to make such demands on everyone -- both on the countryside and on the orders intended for the counterside.

M.I. Klepikov: We are all working in the same direction now.

M.S. Gorbachev: Here's what I think, we'll ask our information media, who are here, to report our coversation. Let everyone listen. Those to whom it applies will draw their conclusions. The food program is the task of the whole people. It must be resolved.

M.S. Gorbachev delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting.

In the afternoon M.S. Gorbachev arrived in Stavropol. He was met at the airport by I.S. Boldyrev, first secretary of the party kraykom, I.T. Taranov, chairman of the krayisdpolkom, and members of the party kraykom bureau. M.S. Gorbachev laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument.

Flowers were laid at the monument erected in honor of the people of Stavropol Kray who gave their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence, and also at the memorial to Army General I.R. Apanasenko, hero of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had meetings with the working people of Stavropol in the streets.

So many people had assembled in the city's main square that M.S. Gorbachev had to mount a platform.

Addressing those present, the general secretary noted that he had important meetings with working people on the way to Stavropol. Whatever republic, whatever city of our huge country I have been in, M.S. Gorbachev said, I have felt that things are changing, that people's mood is changing. Our entire society has started to move. Our policy has crystallized on the basis of the truthful evaluation of what is happening. This policy takes into account the experience of past generations and what has been done in the country in economic terms and in terms of the development of the social sphere, democracy, and the formation of the Soviet way of life. This is the basis on which we have been able to stand firm in order to assess our pluses and minuses and elaborate a realistic policy for the future. But it assumes tremendous efforts on our part, tremendous efforts by the party, which must do much to ensure that everything planned is put into practice.

But the main force in our country is people. And if people are solidly behind this policy, I will become increasingly confident that we will certainly do all we have planned to do.

We have problems, urgent problems -- housing, food, health care, education, and, lastly, democracy. Our people must feel that they are the masters. If that is the case, then however big or small the house, they will do everthing to make that house beautiful, to improve it. To ensure that the air and the atmosphere in that houses are suitable for people to live in and feel like human beings. This house of ours is the Soviet Union.

Today we are arguing, sometimes perhaps even brawling. But in the main we are arguing and expressing our opinions on various issues -- the economy, social affairs, questions of democracy or the moral atmosphere in society. That is normal, bcause we have decided to do everything better than before and to clear away all the accretions of the past.

We have been talking with the workers. We reminisced about the past. How the men came back from the front, bringing with them the impassioned desire to renew the country. People predicted that we would not recover from that war in 25 or even 50 years. But we did. Not only did we recover, we increased our country's potential several times over in economic, political, and social terms. We recovered, and advanced with big strides.

Somewhere in the late seventies and early eighties, there was a hiccup in our progress. We lost momentum, some people grew accustomed to inertia, complacency, and laxity, some people rather liked the lack of order and proper discipline among everyone -- workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, the party and state apparatus. But we have all we need to overcome this. Our people, our party have tremendous experience behind them in building the world's first new society. We have the world's mightiest science and vast resources. We have everything we need to make our country different, and on this basis, which we have today thanks to the labor of all the previous and present generations, we can take great strides and advance dynamically in all areas. We only need the people to take all this into their own hands. That is why broad democracy is needed.

When I say democracy, this does not mean that demagogues, self-seekers, and anonymous letter-writers will begin to rule. No! Democracy means, above all, that our intelligent working class, trained and educated, our peasantry, with their great experience and faith in collective agriculture, and our intelligentsia, which comes from among the workers and peasants and has accumulated tremendous intellectual potential, should realize their assets.

That is why it is necessary to change or approaches in the economy and in the work of soviets, party organs, and public organizations. People must be the masters. We will resolve everything, everything will work out. That is the main thing, comrades!

As for the restructuring, it should lead to a situation where people feel that they are the masters.

Soon after the congress I received a letter from the secretary of a team party organization at a sovkhoz. He wrote: Mikhail Sergeyevich, I watched the congress on the television every day. Then I read the report. You know, I had a feeling that something must be done. I went to the sovkhoz director and told him that I had formulated many proposals over a long period. [paragraph continues]

As secretary of a section party organization, I want to tell you what problems there are on our farm. And do you know what he said to me: Go and get on with your work. This means, the secretary explains, that before the congress they thought that what is happening in the sovkhoz and in the country is none of my business, and after the congress, it turns out, it is still none of my business.

The team leader had a good point. The atmosphere of the congress inspired him, so he went to the director. It transpired that all this was happening in some unknown, legendary state, not in our country.

The writer of the letter is right. Society will no longer tolerate the way we lived yesterday, the way we acted yesterday, the things we did yesterday. Society will move forward. In the Politburo, the Central Committee, and the Soviet government there is total unanimity of all the leadership personnel. Our main hope is pinned on the people's support. And the fact that you welcome the measures adopted and our party's line -- and I have sensed that, wherever I have been in the cities and republics of our country -- is the main prerequisite for our overcoming every difficulty.

SHCHERBITSKIY ARTICLE HITS CHERKASSY OBKOM

PM300817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "After a PRAVDA Article": "'Concern for the Honor of the Uniform'"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the article "Concern for the Honor of the Uniform" published in PRAVDA 24 August 1986. The criticism leveled at party committees in Cherkassy Oblast was accepted as justified.

In connection with the fact that the questions raised in the newspaper are of great importance for improving the work of party organizations, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sent a group of senior officials to the oblast and directly to the rayons cited in the article to provide practical assistance in eradicating the shortcomings.

Analysis has shown that the Cherkassy Obkom and a number of party gorkoms and raykoms are still restructuring the style and method of their work only slowly and are making poor use of criticism and self-criticism for educating cadres. The obkom bureau and its secretaries are failing to take effective measures to overcome the adherence of a number of party, Soviet, and economic leaders to outdated leadership methods.

This made possible the outbreak of acute conflict in collectives at the Cherkassy Specialized Technological Equipment Plant and the All-union Scientific Research, Planning, and Design Institute for Electrical Equipment Production Techniques. Groundless accusations of violation of state discipline and overreporting were leveled against their director A.I. Chabanov. He was illegally relieved of his position and verification materials were sent to investigative organs.

Yu. G. But, second secretary of the party obkom; V.S. Shilingov, chief of the obkom industrial transport section; and A.A. Birko, first secretary of Sosnovskiy party Raykom did not probe the question in depth and tolerated prejudice and blatant violations of statutory demands when hearing A.I. Chabanov's case at a session of the institute party bureau.

The party obkom failed to react in a timely and proper manner to the criticism contained in the report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. A principled assessment was not made of the incorrect actions of certain leading workers, and the necessary explanations were not provided at the primary party organization.

The resolution adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted that the obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms are resolving the tasks of intensification and retooling, the improvement of equipment load factors, and the enchancement of output quality poorly. Every opportunity is not being exploited to increase grain production. A number of the oblast's rayons, as the PRAVDA article pointed out, permitted lags in feed procurement and certain indicators of social stockraising deteriorated. Insufficient use if being made of the mass media in mobilizing working people to fulfill the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

I.K. Lutak, first secretary of Cherkassy party Obkom, was reprimanded for shortcomings in cadre work, an inadequate reaction to criticism, and sluggishness in carrying our restructuring.

In connection with the fact that Yu. G. But poorly monitored cadre selection and placement, worked without the proper initiative, was not disciplined, failed to draw the proper conclusions after the question was examined at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and failed to take measures to better the situation and improve work at the "Rotor" Scientific Production Association collective, his further continuation in his position was deemed inexpedient.

It was noted that the Cherkassy party Obkom Bureau, having examined the PRAVDA article 4 September, made a principled assessment of the facts stated in it. For the irresponsibility and lack of objectivity they showed in examining the situation at the institute's collective and for serious shortcomings in the bureau's work V.G. Sokorenko, first secretary of Cherkassy party Gorkom, was severly reprimanded and had his party card endorsed; and V.S. Shilingov, chief of the party obkom's industrial transport section, and A.A. Birko, first secretary of Sosnovskiy party Raykom in Cherkassy City, who had been brought to party account, were relieved of their positions.

Specific measures are being taken to step up the restructuring of the style and methods of party leadership, create an atmosphere of exactingness and mutual demandingness, and enhance attention to people. An open party meeting was held at the "Rotor" Scientific Production Association collective in which I.K. Lutak and senior Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee officials took part. Meetings and talks with worker and specialists showed that the situation here is stabilizing and the collective has a correct understanding of its task.

The situation is being rectified in those sections of the oblasts's economy where lags were permitted. Procurements of meat and eggs have increased in comparison with last year, and the plan for milk sales to the state has been fulfilled.

The attention of the first secretaries of party obkoms and the chairmen of oblispolkoms was drawn to the shortcomings revealed in Cherkassy Oblast at a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee conference. The republic's party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms were instructed to examine the questions contained in the PRAVDA article and draw the necessary conclusions in their practical activity.

NEW UKRAINE CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS ISSUED

AU261426 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed material: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /In compliance with the appropriate decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have adopted the following decisions:/

/Further Improving Control Over Construction in the Republic/ [subhead]

It has been found necessary to merge the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction into one single, republic-level Ukrainian Ministry of Construction.

It has been determined that the republic-level Ukrainian Ministry of Construction bears full responsibility for accomplishing the tasks set under the state plans for putting into service production capacities and facilities, houses, and other facilities for social purposes, as well as for the results of the financial and economic activity of subordinate organizations and enterprises.

The Ukrainian Gosplan and Ministry of Construction have been requested to take measures to radically improve capital construction in the republic; to develop the material-technical base of building production at priority rates; to switch over to planning and constructing projects within normative terms and to reduce the volume of incomplete construction on the basis of more rapidly applying acientific-technological achievements and advanced experience; to ensure that construction orgainzations work rhythmically; to reduce unproductive outlays; and to improve the quality of construction and assembly works.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, Gosstroy, and the Ministry of Finance, along with Ukrainian ministries and departments which carry out construction, and oblispolkoms have been requested to prepare proposals for further perfecting control over building production in oblasts on the basis of consistently merging general construction organizations operating on their territories -- irrespective of the departmental subordination of these organizations -- into one single construction orgainzation, and to submit these proposals to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

To increase the effectiveness of building houses and other facilities for social purposes and to increase more rapidly the volume of work in this kind of construction, the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction has been requested, whenever expedient, to submit, prior to agreement with local party and administrative organs, proposals to set up -- on the basis of industrial construction enterprises existing in oblasts and cities --industrial planning and construction organizations specialized in housing and civil construction.

An order has been established for drafting plans for putting into service production capacities and facilities, houses, and other establishments for social purposes, plans for contract works and for supplying them with material and technical resources.

A reduction has been envisaged, within the time limits fixed, in the number of personnel in the central apparatus of the Ukrainian Ministry of Assembly and Special Construction Work, of the Ministry of Construction, and of main territorial construction administrations and combines. By merging small organizations and by abolishing duplicate organizations, Kiev Gorispolkom is expected to reduce the personnel of construction and assembly trusts, administrations, and of organizations placed on the same footing.

The right has been granted to use a part of wage funds saved by this reduction to supplemtnt the salaries of highly qualified workers in the administrative apparatus.

/Measures to Perfect the Economic Mechanism in Construction/ [subhead]

A complex of measures have been drawn up to restructure the economic mechanism in capital construction, to increase the effectiveness of the investment process; to make all participants in the construction cycle economically interested in commissioning production facilities, houses, and facilities for sociocultural pruposes on schedule; to raise the industrial and organizational level of building production; to fully switch over construction and assembly organizations to economic accountancy and self-financing; and to expand the rights of building collectives and increase their responsibility for the final results of their work.

The number of indexes set for construction and assembly organizations in the 5-year and the annual plans has been reduced. Tasks and norms will be fixed for them in the 5-year plan and will not be subject to changes in annual plans. Construction and assembly organizations have been granted the right to shape their annual plans on the basis of the tasks and economic norms set in the 5-year plan, and to establish norms for the duration of construction and the validity of contract agreements with customers, so that the construction organization' capacities are evenly loaded.

In drawing up an annual program for contract works, it is permissible to leave undistributed up to 5 percent of the volume of construction and assembly works, and to include into the plan, within this limit, the construction of one's own facilities, as well as to carry out works ordered by local sovies or to work on other unforeseen projects. Time limits have been fixed for drawing up annual plans for capital construction and for distributing them among the executors.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Construction and the construction trusts have been authorized to elaborate and the change the structure and the staffs of their component subunits within the limits of the wage fund, calculated in line with the norm, without calculating the average salaries for the post according to salaries scheduled for the post and according to numerical relations among individual categories of workers; they have been authorized to set up, reorganize, and abolish construction and assembly organizations, enterprises, and other subunits within the limits of the wage fund calculated in line with the norm.

As of 1987, it is planned to follow the experience of the Belorussian SSR and to adopt contract prices agreed upon by the customers and the contractors for the construction of enterprises, facilities which are close to being commissioned, and other projects.

Contract prices for facilities which are to be built in 1987 should be fixed in the fourth quarter of 1986. The Ukrainian Gosstroy, ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms have been requested to work out in 1986-87 price lists and other norms for estimates to determine contract prices for facilities which are constructed in series.

As of 1986, Ukrainian ministries, departments, and Kiev Gorispolkom jointly with the Ukrainian Gosplan and Ministry of Finance are expected to fully switch over, stage by stage, the construction and assembly trusts, the organizations placed on the footing of trusts, combines, and main territorial and specialized construction administrations to economic accountancy and self-financing.

A procedure has been determined for concluding contract agreements between the customer and the contractor, for the utilization of funds saved in construction, for providing construction and assembly organizations with current assets, for economic sanctions for delays in commissioning facilities, and for creating financial resources and incentives for construction.

The decision has been adopted, as of 1987, to begin to switch over to the practice of building houses -- primarily in cities and rayons where services of one single contractor have been provided -- to the point of presenting the keys ["pod klyuch"]. As of 1988, this practice is to be extended to children's establishments, schools and to production facilities which are technically simple and frequently repeated.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Construction along with the Gosstroy, ministries, departments, and executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies are expected, as of 1987, to set about creating planning and construction associations as a form of organization engaged in single-handedly building houses and other facilities for social purposes, standard production facilities and edifices and, later on, also large industrial complexes, to the point of handing over the keys.

It has been established that the quality of construction and assembly works is to be evaluated in conformity with construction norms and regulations. In connection with this, the system of points in evaluating quality has been abolished.

Measures have also been drawn up to increase the mobility of contracting organizations, and to expand the practice of engaging them at projects situated beyond their location and applying the method of field assignment [vakhtovoy metod].

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have obligated the republic's party, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to carry out the organizational and political work necessary to apply in practice the new forms and methods of management, and have expressed their firm confidence that the labor collectives of construction, assembly, and planning organizations and enterprises will use them to meet the planned targets for putting into service production facilities, houses, and other projects for social purposes on schedule; to save material and labor resources; to raise the rates and quality of construction and assembly works; and to implement the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress for a radical improvement in capital construction.

FIRE AT ZAGORSK SEMINARY CAUSES CASUALTIES

PM291545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS attributed "Report"]

[Text] During the night of 28 September a fire broke out in the buildings of the Moscow Ecclesiastical Academy and Seminary at Zagorsk (Moscow Oblast). There are casualties. The historical treasures and monuments did not suffer damage. An investigation into the causes of the fire is under way.

VOROTNIKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO KUYBYSHEV CITY

PM291417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Acceleration at All Stages, All Levels"]

[Text] Kuybyshev, 19 Sep -- The streets and squares of Kuybyshev are decked in festive attire. This ancient Russian city is marking its 400th anniversary.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Kuybyshev city the Order of the October Revolution for success achieved by its working people in economic and cultural building, to mark their services in the revolutionary movement and their considerable contribution to victory in the Great Patriotic War, and in connection with the 400th anniversary of the city's foundation.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations and labor collecives was held at the theater of opera and ballet today to mark the presentation of the motherland's award.

The meeting was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he cordially congratulated all the inhabitants of the city and oblast on the high award and wished them new creative success in their work, good health, happiness, and prosperity.

Samara and Kuybyshev, the speaker said, are close to the hearts of every Russian and every Soviet citizen. Lofty examples of love of freedom, patriotism, and labor and military valor were born here.

Samara is connected with an important period in Vladimir Ilich Lenin's life. It was here that his Marxist convictions finally took shape, here that he organized the first Marxist society, wrote his first works, and waged ideological battles against the Populist movement. A strong Bolshevik organization operated in Samara and it was here that the Iskra bureau and the Eastern bureau of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Central Committee Bureau were located.

The revolution changed Samara's life abruptly. From being an unimportant provincial town it was turned into a major industrial and cultural center and began playing a noticeable role in the country's national economy. [paragraph continues]

Enterprises in the machine building, metal-working, oil, light, and food industries were created here during the prewar 5-year plans and the network of scientific and academic institutions was developed.

Kuybyshev people's military and labor exploits during the Great Patriotic War will never fade from the people's memory. Fifty-one Heroes of the Soviet Union, 6 full holders of the Order of Glory, and thousands of combat and labor orders and medals -- that was how the Kuybyshev people's feat in the Great Patriotic War was commemorated.

Kuybyshev today is one of the country's largest industrial centers. Considerable forces of the working class and the scientific and technical intelligentsia are concentrated here. Rolled nonferrous metals, bearings, metal-cutting machine tools, aircraft engines, passenger aircraft, chemical and oil refining products, radio electronic equipment -- these and much more besides are given by the city to the national economy. Goods and articles manufactured here are exported to over 50 states in the world.

The city's scientific potential is also considerable. Around 30,000 workers are employed in sectorial scientific research institutes, design bureaus, science-and-production associations, VUZes, and academic institutions. The achievements of Kuybyshev's scientists find broad recognition not only in our country but also abroad.

The city's greatest asset, its glory and pride, is its working people. Those who do honest, shock work at the lathe and at the drawing board, who build new homes, who work on ships and at riverside moorings, who care for people's health, and who teach and educate the younger generation. V.I. Vorotnikov named many of those people whose selfless labor, inspiration, determination, and talent have gained the motherland's high award.

Communists are the true organizers and inspirers of all the glorious ventures of Kuybyshev's people. The 100,000-strong Kuybyshev party organization heads the creative work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and achieve the qualitative renewal of the city's economy and culture. The fighting fitness of primary party organizations is being increased. They have begun to examine the main long-term economic and social questions in greater depth and are channeling working people's energy into increasing efficiency and work quality and making fuller use of reserves.

All of Soviet people's deeds and schemes have today merged into the far-reaching and forceful word "restructuring." Produced by the CPSU Central Committed April (1985) Plenum, it has as weighty and significant a ring as the words "industrialization," "renewel," and progress."

The party's innovative course and the vigorous actions of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo receive the people's full support and approval and are already yielding tangible results. The pace of the national economy's development is quickening and the process of improving the economic mechanism and management in construction, the agro-industrial complex, the heavy and light industries, the services sphere, and other sectors is gathering momentum. Work is being launched aimed at fundamentally improving output quality. Special attention is being paid to developing the sociocultural sphere and strengthening its material base. People's political and labor activeness is increasing, inspiring manifestations of working people's creative questing and initiative are visible everywhere, and state and labor discipline are strengthening. The atmosphere of social life has changed and is becoming healthier and purer.

All this has had a positive effect on the economy above all. In the first 8 months of this year, the national economy of the RSFSR, like that of the whole country, took a noticeable step forward. Between January and August the industrial production growth rate exceeded the plan target. The output sales plan was fulfilled.

Workers of Kuybyshev city and oblast also achieved noticeable successes in this period. In the first 8 months of this year, the plan targets for the growth rate of industrial production, labor productivity, and other plan indicators were exceeded.

After noting certain successes and achievements the speaker said that the level of socioeconomic development in the RSFSR, like that of the city and oblast, cannot be considered satisfactory yet. Restructuring is poroceeding slower than it should and lacks dynamism, commitment, professionalism, and concreteness. There are still quite a few shortcomings and problems in work.

The CPSU Obkom, the oblispolkom, and the Kuybyshev party gorkom have formulated measures to ensure the radical solution of urgent problems and the implementation of the instructions and recommendations made by M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to the oblast. "Productivity-90," "Quality and Reliability," and other targeted comprehensive programs providing for the replacement or renovation of equipment,; a manifold increase in labor productivity, and improved output quality, have been formulated and are being implemented.

Measures have been formulated to improve capital construction, promote the oblast's agriculture and develop the sociocultural sphere. The aim now is to orgnize work skillfully, make good and thrifty use of all opportunities, employ resources correctly, and moblize the energy of labor collectives.

The ultimate basis of acceleration is scientific and technical progress. All the conditions exist in the city for making fuller use of the potential of scientific institutions, developing science in industry [zavodskaya nauka], and introducing advanced experience on a broader scale. There is still much obsolete and inefficient equipment at enterprises in the city and oblast and it is being replaced with new equipment more slowly than it should. The economic effect of introducing scientific and technical measures is still slight. The proportion of top-quality output has fallen considerably in the 5-year period. The necessary conclusions must be drawn from this and the situation rectified.

A true indicator of a healthy economy is a high return on capital. Unfortunately this, too, is falling in industry in Kuybyshev and its oblast. It is necessary to be bolder in introducing the advanced experience of Leningraders, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, who are achieving high results in the use of fixed capital.

The level of incomplete construction is very high in the city and oblast. The measures formulated to drastically reduce the number of projects under construction at the same time and to ensure that the normative deadlines for construction observed have still not yielded real results. work to commission industrial capacities and housing and civil construction projects remains irregular.

How can the solution of these tasks be improved? The gorispolkom must assume all the functions of organizing the comprehensive construction of the city.

At the moment, however, it handles only a little over one-half of the resources allocated for housing and civil construction and the construction of various projects in the city is in the hands of 138 clients. As a result the solution of the city's problems is at a standsill. In particular, the construction of heating and water supply facilities, city transport, trade, and other projects is proceeding slowly.

The concentration in the soviets' hands of all questions connected with the development of the city and its economy will promote the solution of architectural-planning tasks at a higher level and make it possible to improve the quality of work in the provision of public services. Kuybyshev is growing and developing and this development should be harmonious and the city's appearance must in all respects correspond to its glorious traditions and prestige and to the rich spiritual life which its citizens lead.

The 27th CPSU Congress laid particular stress on the need for a vigorous and strong social policy. And it is already being consistently turned into practical deeds. State plans now envisage considerably more resources for developing the sociocultural sphere's material base.

It is now very important that soviets establish constant monitoring of those plans and strive for the correct use and full assimilation of the facilities and resources allocated.

Soviets' attention must constantly be fixed on the whole range of questions connected with improving housing conditons and the popoulation's consumer and medical services and developing trade, poublic catering, urban transport, and municipal services. All these questions are of exceptional importance for the life of a big city. People's mood and their labor productivity also depend to a considerable extent on their solution.

The further expansion of socialist democracy is an important condition of restructuring and a source of Soviet society's development, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in particular in his Krasnodar speech. This is matter primarily of enhancing soviets' role and responsibility. The recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers provides them with new opportunities, ensures the comprehensive and efficient management of the economy on the territory in question, and enables them to improve the coordination and monitoring of the work of enterprises and organizations. A secure foundation is being laid for combining territorial and sectorial principles in management more fully and for resolving questings which affect people's daily lives more effectively.

Soviets' new rights also mean a new sense of responsibility and new incentives to work. The desire to do their full duty to the electors, their persistence, professionalism, and the constant improvement of the style and methods of activity -- that is what is now particularly important in their work.

After dwelling in detail on problems of restructuring the agro-industrial complex and of help to the countryside from the city's industrial enterprises, the speaker noted that the success of any matter is determined by the cadres. Quite a few new leaders have been appointed in various areas of party, soviet, and economic work in the city and oblast recently. The overwhelming majority of them are working with skill, energy, and a high sense of responsiblity. The party requires that increased demands be made on cadres, whatever their post. And if it turns out that a leader is incapable of resturcturing and continues to follow the old path he must make way for someone else.

Resolute measures are now being taken to cleanse our society and our way of life of everything alien to socialism and to strengthen the people's moral health. A determined campaign has been mounted against red tape and bureaucracy, all violations of the law and abuses, drunkenness, and the desire of some members of society to live at other people's expense.

The development of criticism and self-criticism and the expansion of openness are the object of the party's special concern. The 27th CPSU Congress set a good example of the realistic assessment and critical analysis of all aspects of the country's economic, social, and spiritual life. It is very important to preserve and develop this atmosphere. Especially since there are still quite a few shortcomings hindering the acceleration of our progress. Old habits die hard. Some leaders, including party and soviet leaders, insist on talking in round figures and disguise and embellish shortcomings. The principled examination of the situation sometimes gives way to bland discussions concerned primarily with how to avoid offending anyone or how to prevent a public airing of problems.

A self-critical assessment of the situation, exactingness, and an intolerance of shortcomings must be the norm of life for every party and soviet organ and every labor collective. It is important to ensure that party organizations and soviets do not shy away from awkward issues and but tell people openly and honestly: These are our difficulties, here is hwat we are doing to overcome them, and this is what is required of each of us to achieve that. It must be constantly borne in mind that openness in the work of party, soviet, and other organizations is a necessary element of Soviet democracy and the guarantee that a truly stateminded and responsible attitude to work will be inculcated in working people.

The creative strategy for acceleration, formulated by the party, the chairman of th RSFSR Council of Ministers said in conclusion, also has clear aims in the international arena. Those aims are the strengthening of the general potential of world socialism, the consolidation of the positions of the forces for peace, and the easing of the threat of nuclear war.

The more successful our progress along the path of socioeconomic acceleration, in other words, the stronger and more powerful our motherland becomes, the easier it will be to improve the international climate and eliminate the threat of war.

Then V.I. Vorotnikov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree and, to the prolonged applause of those present, pinned the award to the city's banner.

The feelings and thoughts of local people at the meeting were expressed by V.I. Zolotarev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Gorkom, A.V. Potapova, leader of a team of decorators at a housing construction combine, Ye.V. Revinskiy, director of the Central Volga machine building plant, Doctor of Medical Sciences A.F. Krasnov, rector of a medical institute, Hero of Socialist Labor I.P. Kudinov, labor veteran and milling machine operator at the M.V. Frunze motor building production association, Ye. F. Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom, and others.

On behalf of the people of Kuybyshev they declared their determination to respond to the motherland's award by increasing their efforts in the struggle to implement the 27th CPSU Congress' course.

The participants in the meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

RAZUMOVSKIY TOURS TAMBOV OBLAST 25-27 SEP

PM291537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

["Stay in Tambov Oblast" -- PRAVDA Headline]

[Text] During his stay in Tambov Oblast 25-27 September, Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, acquainted himself with the work of a number of enterprises, farms and organizations. His conversations with workers, managers and specialists of the Elektropribor and Komsomolets Works and the Bokino Rural House-building Combine were on the subject of the working, everyday and leisure conditions of people. He also discussed questions relating to the applications of production of the latest achievements of science and technology, quality of output, preparations for the transition to work in conditions of paying one's way and self-financing, the work of party organization in increasing the creative activeness of the working people and the development of democratic principles in the life of production collectives.

During his meetings with the workers of Prigorodnyy Sovkhoz and the 60-Year Komsomol Kovkhoz in Tambov Rayon there was a discussion of problems connected with intensifying agricultural production and progress in the fulfillment of the collectives' social pograms.

In the town of Michurinsk, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee acquainted himself with the work of the Michurin Central Genetics Laboratory and other scientific establishments. In conversations with scientists ways of developing higher-yield, hardier, and more disease-resistant varieties of fruit and berries and enhancing the effectiveness of scientific research were discussed.

Comrade Razumovskiy visited the town market in Tambov and trade, public catering, consumer services enterprises and had conversations with the working people.

At the obkom, there was a meeting with members of the Bureau and the party aktiv which discussed the restructuring the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs in the light of demands of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and the reserves for accelerating economic and social development and enhancing responsibility, organization, and efficiency in all sectors of economic and cultural building. Special attention was paid to questions of improving the style and methods of party committees' work and reinforcing the monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for the social development of Tambov Oblast cities, villages, and labor collectives.

In the oblast center, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument and the memorial to Tambov servicemen.

On his trip around the oblast, Comrade Razumovskiy was accompanied by Comrade Podolskiy, first secretary of the Tambov Obkom, and Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

REPORT ON JAN-AUG INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM291330 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 11 Sep 86) p 8

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 8 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-August 1986.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 5.2 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Labor productivity increased by 4.8 percent in this period.

The 8-month output sales plan was fulfilled by 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries.

The targets set for the production of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

Figures for the fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for ministries are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Aug	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985	
	Output Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	103	102
Petroleum Industry	100	102	98
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.9	103	103
Gas Industry	103	109	107
Coal Industry	103	104	104
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	106	106
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	103	103
Chemical Industry	101	108	108
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	110	109
Power Machine Building	102	107	107
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	106	106
Electrical Equipment Industry	101	106	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	106	107

Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	108	108
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	103	109	108
Automotive Industry	103	105	106
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	103	105	106
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	107	108
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	102	107	107
Construction Materials Industry	101	105	105
Light Industry	100.4	102	105
State Agroindustrial Committee	103	105	105
Fish Industry	104	105	106
Grain Products	103	102	102
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	110	109

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and production growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Aug Output Sales Plan	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985 in terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	105.1
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.9
Belorussian SSR	103	106.9
Uzbek SSR	103	107.3
Kazakh SSR	102	106.5
Georgian SSR	102	104.1
Azerbaijan SSR	101	104.3
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.3
Moldavian SSR	103	106.5
Latvian SSR	102	104.1
Kirghiz SSR	102	105.3
Tajik SSR	103	101.9
Armenian SSR	102	104.9
Turkmen SSR	103	107.5
Estonian SSR	102	102.8

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was as follows:

Types of Output	Output Produced		Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
	In Aug 1986	In Jan-Aug 1986	
Fuel and Energy Complex [subhead]			
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	120	1,045	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	52.6	407	103
Gas, billion cubic meters	55.8	450	107
Coal, million metric tons	61.5	502	104
Machine-building Complex [subhead]			
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.5	37.0	103
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	239	1,922	111
of which, with digital program control	113	841	128
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	54	462	104
Industrial robots, thousands	1.2	9.9	125
Instrument, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.2	104
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.1	115
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	20.5	168	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	77.0	656	105
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	141	1,225	104
Tractors, million horsepower	4.3	36.3	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	2.7	110
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.7	79.3	106
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	1.9	104
Excavators, thousands	3.4	28.6	100.2

Metallurgical Complex [subhead]			
Steel, million metric tons	13.4	107	105
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.6	74.8	105
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	13.2	103
Iron ore, million metric tons	21.6	166	101
Chemical and Timber Industry Complex [subhead]			
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.8	23.0	106
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	27.2	227	95
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.3	18.3	108
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	2.2	107
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	126	988	107
synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	3.5	107
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	5.4	44.3	102
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	18.0	195	110
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	4.1	105
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	3.0	23.1	105
Cement, million metric tons	11.5	89.8	104
Precast ferroconcrete, (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	9.1	75.7	105
Consumer Goods Production [subhead]			
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.0	8.1	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	130	1,148	102
Footwear, million pairs	55.2	522	101
Clocks and watches, millions	5.6	46.3	103
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	74.6	627	102
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	5.9	104

Television sets, millions	0.8	6.3	103
of which, color sets	0.4	2.8	108
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	4.0	103
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	2.4	115
Washing machines, millions	0.4	3.6	107
Automobiles, thousands	108	880	99.5
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	86.2	752	98
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	5.5	105

Production of the most important types of food industry output increased as follows in the agroindustrial complex sectors:

	Output Produced		Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
	In Aug 1986	In Jan-Aug 1986	
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.8	6.7	107
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	2.3	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	0.5	3.7	102
Animal fats (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	200	1,186	105
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) million metric tons	2.5	20.7	105
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	94.7	907	105
Mineral waters, million dekaliters	14.2	98.9	114
Fruit juice, million standard cans	322	1,574	153
Nonalcoholic beverages, million dekaliters	45.8	305	135

Commentary on the Summary [subhead]

As the summary shows, there was 5.2 percent growth of industrial output in January-August, while labor productivity increased by 4.8 percent. This is in excess of the annual plan targets, which were set at 4.3 and 4.1 percent respectively. All ministries and union republics fulfilled the plan for the total volume of output sales.

Fulfillment of the product range plan for the production of output improved in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and contract discipline was enhanced. The volume of output short-delivered against contracts and orders was almost halved in comparison with January-August 1985.

The volume of fuel and energy complex output increased by 3.7 percent in January-August. This is almost double the indicators for the corresponding period last year. Above-plan extraction amounted to 13 million metric tons of coal and 9 billion cubic meters of gas. The situation in the petroleum industry is improving. In late August and early September the petroleum industry workers coped with the intensive plan for average daily petroleum extraction set for that period. But average daily petroleum extraction must be enhanced further still in order to eliminate the arrears allowed to build since the start of the year. Electricity generation increased by 4 percent. This corresponds with the set target.

The fuel and energy complex workers are now facing important tasks in the implementation of measures ensuring prompt and complete preparation for the fall and winter period. This makes it incumbent upon all enterprises and associations to meet their set targets. The collectives of the "Bashkirugol," "Sakhalinugol," and "Aleksandriyaugol" Production Associations, which under-delivered about 0.8 million metric tons of coal against the plan in January-August, are still among the laggards.

The machine building complex developed at a preferential rate. Machine building output increased by 6.6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year, and this is 1.3 times higher than the growth for industry as a whole. Labor productivity increased by 7.2 percent on average in sectors of the machine building complex.

At the same time, the work of some machine building ministries deteriorated in August. For example, enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building significantly increased their arrears in terms of the output of metal rolling equipment and long-distance railway freight cars. The same applies to enterprises under the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building in terms of chemical equipment for the processing of polymer materials. The volume of output not delivered to consumers in January-August 1986 not only did not fall but actually increased in comparison with the corresponding period last year in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

Plans for the basic types of metal products were fulfilled in the metallurgical complex sectors. The achievements of targets, however, is still not being completely ensured in terms of the output of a number of types of progressive products -- blanks from continuous casting machines, industrial iron powder, and high-pressure drilling and pump-compressor pipes.

The chemical and timber industry complex sectors developed at fast pace. The total volume of output by these sectors increased by 5.9 percent, and this entire growth was ensured through increased labor productivity. But chemical industry enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for the output of several raw material products (synthetic ammonia, soda ash), synthetic resins and plastics, and mineral fertilizers. The arrears in the production of thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components are growing. Under-deliveries of output to consumers under contracts and orders in January-August amounted to R209 million for enterprises under the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, R180 million for enterprises under the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and R346 million for enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is lagging behind the planned rate of growth for total volume of output. Some 42 percent of enterprises under this ministry failed to cope with the January-August plan for output sales in terms of delivery pledges.

With a view to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1986 targets and pledges, every enterprises and association and all economic organs which have allowed any lag must thoroughly analyze its causes. It is necessary to mobilize new production reserves ensuring the implementation of the program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

1985 ECONOMIC, POPULATION STATISTICS PUBLISHED

LD271721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] As we have already reported, the statistical yearbook "The National Economy of the USSR in 1985" ["Narodnoye Khozyaystvo SSR v 1985"], which is prepared by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, has been issued. It contains key data about our country's social and economic development. Here are a few figures from the yearbook:

On 1 July 1986 the population of the USSR exceeded 280 million. About 66 percent of those reside in towns. In the USSR there are now two friendly classes. Workers account for about 62 percent of the population, and the collective peasantry over 12 percent. At the same time there is an increase in the number of workers engaged in non-physical labor [umstvennyy trud]. There are over 42 million of them. Fifty-four of the country's cities now have populations in excess of 500,000 while 22 of those have exceeded the 1 million mark.

The scale of the Soviet economy is shown by the following data: In one day, the country now uses more than 4.23 billion kwh of electricity, over 1.63 million metric tons of oil and over 420,000 metric tons of steel. The value of our national wealth now amounts to R3.6 trillion. The greater part of this, as previously, is made up of the basic production assets, but about one fifth of the national wealth comprises the personal property of the population. The tablets in the yearbook characterize all aspects of the development of industry, the agro-indutrial complex, science and technology, the population's well-being, and foreign economic relations. It cites data on other socialist countries and on the capitalist states.

Let us turn to some further figures: We now have in our country about 2,000 museums, 636 theatres, 95,000 libraries and 152,000 movie theaters. The statistical yearbook is published by the Finance and Statistics Publishinghouse [Izdatelstvo "Finansy i Statistika"].

STOCKRAISING FIGURES FOR JAN-AUG REVIEWED

PM291539 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 38, Sep 86 (Signed to Press 11 Sep 86) p 3

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising in January-August 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on Kolkhozes and sovkhozes during January-August 1986.

Farms in most of the country's regions organized the pasturing of livestock quite well and, thanks to this, secured appreciable growth in the output and sales to the state of meat, milk, and other stock unit produce.

I. Production of Livestock Products [subhead]

In January-August of this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	Jan-Aug 1986	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	12,319	107
of which:		
cattle	6,947	107
pigs	3,124	106
sheep and goats	554	104
poultry	1,694	111
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	57,518	105
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1,895	106
Hen eggs, millions	38,857	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	152	104

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 817,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics with the exception of Uzbekistan and Estonia.

The gross milk yield in January-August 1986 was 2,638,000 metric tons more than in January-August last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except Estonia.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Murmansk, Voronezh, Volgograd, Chita, Amur, Saratov, and Perm Oblasts, Khabarovsk Kray, and the Udmurt, Buryat, and Tuva ASSRS.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August 1986 increased by 2,389 million compared with the same period last year.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products [subhead]

Type of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Aug 1986	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	12,498	107
Milk, thousand metric tons	51.428	105
Eggs, millions	36,806	105

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state in the country increased by 871,000 metric tons in January-August 1986 in comparison with the same period last year.

In the RSFSR livestock and poultry purchases increased on farms in Volgograd, Penza, Kurgan, Belgorod, Tambov, and Astrakhan Oblasts, the Kalmayk ASSR, Kalinin,Voronezh, and Tyumen Oblasts, the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, and Omsk and other oblasts.

Purchases ofmilk and dairy products increased by 2,280,000 metric tons during January-August 1986. Farms in all union republics except Estonia and Georgia increased milk sales to the state.

In the RSFSR the biggest increase in milk sales was secured by farms in Chita, Amur, Volgograd, and Perm Oblasts, the Udmurt and Buryat ASSRS, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Maritime Kray, Tyumen and Irkutsk Oblasts, Khabarovsk Kray, and Saratov, Voronezh, Belgorod, Kurgan, and Arkhangelsk Oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in January-August 1986 increased by 1,832 million in comparison with the same period last year. Eggs sales increased on forms in all union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic [subhead]

Union republic	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	105	107	107	105	105
RSFSR	106	105	106	107	105	105
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	105	103	106	104	103	106

Union republic	Jan-Aug 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
Ukrainian SSR	107	104	107	107	104	105
Belorussian SSR	109	106	104	108	106	102
Uzbek SSR	100	108	111	104	112	107
Kazakh SSR	118	108	109	119	107	105
Georgian SSR	110	105	109	106	99.5	107
Anerbaijan SSR	112	102	110	110	102	104
Lithuanian SSR	101	103	114	101	104	115
Moldavian SSR	110	101	103	109	102	102
Latvian SSR	105	101	111	105	102	108
Kirghiz SSR	114	106	110	119	106	107
Tajik SSR	106	103	121	108	103	118
Armenian SSR	106	102	108	107	103	105
Turkmen SSR	109	104	113	106	104	110
Estonian SSR	96	99.8	109	96	99.5	106

IV. Livestock Numbers [subhead]

As of 1 September 1986 there were 97.9 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 1 million more than at the corresponding period last year. There were 29.2 million cows. The pig population reached 63.1 million, which is an increase of 2.8 million. Sheep and goats numered 132.3 million. The number of poultry stood at 794.7 million.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 SEP REPORTED

LD290016 [Editorial Report] The following is a complication of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 28 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Tuva farms have today fulfilled ahead of schedule enhanced pledges for grain sale to the state. In addition to fulfilling the plan, they have sold another 10,000 metric tons of produce. (0530)

More than half a million metric tons of cotton have been sent off from Azerbaijan. Nearly half was picked by machine. Not all farms are making the best use of their machinery, but it is hoped to carry out the greater part of the work before the autumn rains set in. (1200)

The first 1 million metric tons of sugar beet have been delivered to storage centers in Lipetsk Oblast. (1400)

Threshing of grain has been completed in Krasnoyarsk Kray where grain was sown on over 2 million hectares. (1500)

IWC ESTIMATES USSR, PRC 1986 PRODUCTION

AU252033 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] London, Sept 25 (AFP) -- The International Wheat Council (IWC) has raised its estimate of the world wheat crop for 1986 by some two million metric tons to 511 million tons, compared with 513 million last year and the 1984 record of 523 million tons.

The increased forecast was published Thursday. [passage omitted] The IWC left its forecast of Soviet grain production unchanged at 175 million tons, comprising 75 million tons of wheat, 90 million tons of coarse grain and 10 million tons of other grain.

The council's estimate of Soviet grain import needs was also left unchanged at 35 million tons, comprising 19 million tons of wheat, 15 million tons of coarse grain and one million tons of other grains. [passage omitted]

In Eastern Europe, total wheat output is expected to increase by about one million tons this year, thanks to good crops in Poland and the German Democratic Republic and improved results in Bulgaria and Romania. [passage omitted]

China should produce 87 million tons, against 85.8 million, due partly to an increase in sowings. [passage omitted]

FARMING PAPER HITS CROP PROCUREMENT DELAYS

PM291533 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review:" "In Fall Every Minute Counts"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In the RSFSR grain has now been cut on 61.3 million and threshed on 59.4 million hectares. This is 90 percent of the area sown. The harvest is drawing to an end on farms in the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR's and Kemerovo and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. Unfortunately, in some places substantial areas of grain crops have yet to be harvested. In the last decade of September, grain crops have yet to be harvested on 634,000 hectares in Omsk Oblast, 574,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast, 308,000 hectares in Tyumen Oblast, 272,000 hectares in Chita Oblast, and 254,000 hectares in Novosibirsk Oblast. [passage omitted]

Fall is a hard taskmaster when it comes to the harvesting and procurement of all arable produce. In particular, more attention must be paid to corn plantations. So far corn cobs have been harvested from only 1.9 million hectares. [passage omitted] The corn on the Don, the Stavropol region, and North Osetia has been harvested from only one-fifth of the sowings.

Sunflowers have been threshed on more than 2.3 million hectares or 59 percent of the area sown. This work is drawing to an end in Moldavia and the southern Ukraine. Yet it is lagging in the Volga and North Caucasus economic regions. Sugar beets have been lifted on almost 1 million hectares, or one-third of the total area. The hundreds of refineries that are processing the beets have already produced almost 1 million metric tons of sugar. The cotton harvest is also in full swing. More than 1.4 million metric tons of cotton have already been procured. But the pace is slower than last year. In a number of oblasts in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan not all the cotton picking machines are in use. In the RSFSR long-fiber cotton remains to be harvested on 51,000 hectares. In Kostroma and Yaroslavl Oblasts it remains to be pulled on one-fourth of the area sown.

Potato lifting is proceeding on a broad front. Potatoes have already been lifted on almost 2 million hectares or 68 percent of the total area. Slightly more potatoes than at the beginning of last September have been procured. Gryansk, Ivanovo, and Kaluga Oblast farms are lagging behind in the potato harvest. Vegetables have been harvested from 667,000 hectares, which is half of the total area. And time is marching on.

Winter crops have been sown on 29 million hectares in the country, or 74 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on more than 55 million hectares, that is half the planned area. Both sowing and the preparation fo the soil for spring crops are continuing. The main concern is to ensure the high quality of this work which brooks no delay.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES VARIABLE FEED PRODUCTION

PM291356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Yu. Nikolayev "Agricultural Review": "Fall Has Brought a Breath of Winter"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises have procured 73.2 million metric tons of hay, 189.4 million metric tons of silage, 71.2 million metric tons of haylage, and 5.5 million metric tons of vitamin grass meal. The big differences in building up feed reserves are alarming. For example, Kustanay Oblast has stocked 24.4 quintals of feed units per head of livestock, the corresponding figure is 22.4 quintals in Kokchetav Oblast and 19.1 quintals in Kuybyshev Oblast, but less than 8 quintals of feed units have been stored in Chernovitsy, Navoi, and Krasnovodsk Oblasts and the Kalmyk ASSR.

There is still time to build up these reserves of coarse feeds -- straw in particular -- and also silage, root crops, and beet and vegetable growing waste. But in many places where harvesting has already finished, the straw is still in the fields. Farms in Omsk, Pavlodar, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts have fulfilled their straw procurement plans by only one-third. If it rains the farm has as good as lost feeds which could be so useful in the winter. [passage omitted]

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AGRICULTURE FACED 'COOL, RAINY' MID-SEPTEMBER

PM291541 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report "The Weather and the Crops" under the Rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] In the northern half of the USSR's European territory the weather was cool and rainy. Average air temperatures in the second 10-day period of September were 1-3 degrees below the long-term average. Frosts and ground frosts occurred everywhere. In the Baltic republics, the north of Belorussia, and over most of the territory of the Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Ural Regions the moisture reserves in the soil are mostly good. Winter grain crops are at stages between shoot and third leaf formation. Grain crops sown before 20 August are tillering.

In Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus, the Central Chernozem, and the south of the Volga Region the weather was hot and dry. In recent days temperatures fell there. In the Transcaucasian republics the weather remains hot. Average air temperatures were 2-4 degrees above the long-term average. In Azerbaijan this favors the ripening and harvesting of the cotton crop.

In farming regions of West Siberia and northeast Kazakhstan the weather is cool, and in some places rainy. Frosts have occurred almost everywhere. However, on individual days during the second 10-day period of September maximum air temperatures rose to 18-23 degrees, and 24-30 degrees in Altay Kray and northeast Kazakhstan. Winter grain crops sown in West Siberia before 23 August are tillering. Crops sown later are at stages between shoot and third leaf formation.

The weather is warm and dry in the Central Asian republics. Defoliation continued on cotton plantations in favorable conditions. The cotton harvest is in progress, and many farms have switched to machine picking.